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### TANTRIK TEXTS

## UNDER GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF ARTHUR AVAION

VOL. VII

### SHRĪCHAKRASAMBHĀRA TANTRA A BUDDHIST TANTRA

EDITED BY

KAZI DAWA-SAMDUP

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### FOREWORD.

IT was my intention in starting this Series of Tantrik Texts to include therein specimens from all the various schools of Agama, Vaishnava, Shaiva, Shakta and Bauddha. For, whatever may be the difference as regards doctrinal and ritual details, there are marked similarities in spirit, general outlook, and method between all the Agamas; and though, as I have often said, the use of the phrase "the Tantra" is vague and incorrect, an examination of the Tantras of the Agamas of differing schools do enable us to extract therefrom certain common features which, when found in any work, enables us to describe it as being of a "Tantrik" character. The inclusion therefore of Tantras of varying schools in this Series will establish this point. So a coming volume will contain a Tantrik Prakarana of the Kashmir School called Kāmakalāvilāsa. The Buddhis Demchog Tantra here printed is the first Buddhist Tantra to be published, and the first to be translated into any European tongue.

As in the case of the Indian Tantra, the Buddhist Tantra has suffered neglect. In both cases one of the reasons has been the great difficulties of the work. Nevertheless, as in the case of the Indian Tantra, a very imperfect knowledge and understanding of the subject has not stood in the way of adverse and absurd judgments. Thus, when speaking of the doctrinal theories of the great saint and poet Milarepa, it has been said,

the italics being mine ("Tibet and the Tibetans" by the Rev. Graham Sandberg, 260): "As is invariably the case in Buddhist philosophical statements, were we to quote here (as we do later) these enunciations, they would be found to contain no real recondite wisdom. nor even any scheme of metaphysics and morality which could be dignified with the title of an ethical system. They are, mostly, mere pretentious phrases which have little consistency, and the profundity is only apparent and will not bear analysis. There is nothing ennobling to the individual, or calculated to make the world better: or even, in the Buddhist sense, less steeped in misery. in the doctrines of sublime vacuity and indifference to all earthly claims with which Buddhism, whether Indian or Tibetan, occupies itself. It is essentially the religion of phraseological terms and onomato-poetical positions. Even the universal philanthropy preached becomes degenerate when it would condescend to practical individual exercise." Though perhaps this is an extreme statement, many other Western authors expatiate on the "meaningless" "charlatanism" and "degeneracy" of Northern Buddhism. When will they learn, in this as in other cases, not to discredit common humanity by supposing that any large body of men have devoted themselves throughout the ages to "meaningless" doctrines and practices! If they are meaningless to them, it is because they do not know the meaning. And what is yet known of the Buddhist Tantra? Very little indeed. Religious prepossessions will naturally assign to the critic's own religion (if he have one) a superior worth; for if he did not believe it superior to all others, he would not presumably follow it. Racial prejudice often grudges to the Asiatic the possession of any real merit, much less

superiority over Western theories of life. Nevertheless the true spirit of scholarship will endeayour to be just. and if any doctrine or practice is not understood, it is better and safer to admit this ignorance than to allege meaningless and absurdity—a charge which often implies nothing more than irritation in the face of what is not understood. We are, many of us, too disposed to hold that what we cannot understand has no meaning at all. That is because we overflatter both our abilities and knowledge. It is surely the acme of absurdity to deny that Northern Buddhism has any scheme of metaphysic, when it has developed some of the most subtle and logically welded themes which the world has ever known; or to deny that it has an ethical system, seeing that Buddhism as also Brahmanism have produced the most radical analysis of the basis of all morality and have advocated every form of it which any other religion has affirmed to be of worth. It is a commonplace however, which is nevertheless to be remembered, that in all religions there is a mass-religion suitable to the less developed minds of the majority of the community and the religion of the highly educated, the spiritually developed, and the sages. Even present-day Christianity, which prides itself on having no esoteric teaching, shows those differences which we might naturally expect when minds differ in both capacity and knowledge. There is thus a high philosophic Tantricism and that of the crowd with its cruder beliefs. Whilst the adherents of the former are blamed for "their sublime vacuity and indifference to earthly claims," the majority are called to book for making religion a means to secure material gain-as if man all the world over did not seek and pray for earthly benefits. So whilst the mass believe in

the objectivity of the multitudinous Devatās, the initiate is aware that they exist only in the mind, and by means of the mind, which gives them the life which they possess. But though their existence is that of the mind, that is not to say that they are nothing. And so the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad says that those who adore the Devas, thinking that they are different from themselves, such men the Devas make their beast of burden. In the philosophic presentment and its accompanying ritual, the idea of the Void (Shūnyatā) dominates. After the Chela has gained a clear vision of the Devatās occupying the different parts of the Mandala of worship. he arrives at a point in which the Devatās gradually melt the one into the other, and are all absorbed in the principal Devatā which occupies the centre of the Mandala, and this in its turn gradually effaces itself and is absorbed in the Bindu (Thigle) between the evebrows (Aina-chakra) where is the Point of Light which itself disappears in the Void. Similar principles govern the worship of the Indian Shrī-chakra. Both are instances of the Tantrik method by which the Sadhaka is made to practically realise that he is one with all that is, and that all is at base Shunvatā or Paramātmā, as the case may be. It is not enough to theoretically affirm that identity. Proof must be given of it; and the only real proof anywhere is direct (Pratyaksha) experience. So to take another instance: the mass of Buddhistic believers may think that union with the Dakinis consists in gaining the favour of female-spirits. Esoterically however the adept projects his creative will into the Matrix of the Mother-Energies which are the Matris and Dakinis and there engenders active forms and powers which are indeed himself as such, since all that is without is within,

And so also the Buddhas project the Bodhisattvas who create in their turn. But beside all this mysticism which, whether rightly founded or not (a matter with which I am not concerned), is, as a system, philosophically profound. there are to be found amongst Buddhist and Indian Tantrikas inferior practitioners given over to an evil magic which is vet by no means always "charlatanism" as most Orientalists aver, and to abuses in connection with what in India is known as the Chakra ritual. The ignorant lay-folk in these and other countries envisage spiritual truths so grossly that they come to be called superstition. All evil and ignorance is so much by its nature on the surface and affords so apt a subject for adverse judgment that it is readily seized upon, and the more so that it is convenient material for religious polemic. Nevertheless I repeat that we must do credit both to our intelligence and sense of justice by endeavouring to understand any religion in its highest and truest aspect. The Tantras, whether Buddhist or Indian, contain both a profound doctrine and a wonderfully conceived praxis. And so it was said of Marpa, the founder of the Kar-gvu-pa sect, that "his Dorje (Vajra) revelled in the profoundest of Tantras."

The translator of this work is a Sikkhimese, Kazi Dawa-samdup (zla-va-bsam-lgrub) who, when I first made his acquaintance, was chief interpreter attached to the staff of H. E. Lonchen Shatra, the Tibetan Plenipotentiary to the Government of India. Before that, he was Translator and Interpreter to the Government of India in Buxa-Duar and Rajshahi, and (as he is now) the head of the State school at Gangtok in Independent Sikkim. He was also attached to the political officer's staff on the visit of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to India. Kazi Dawa-samdup is a

Tibetan scholar, whose version of some portion of Milarepa's Hymns have been adopted by the Government of India as a text-book for the high proficiency examination in Tibetan. He has also got a good knowledge of English and some knowledge of Sanskrit which has been very useful in the discussions we have had as to the rendering to be given to particular passages or words. For it is to be remembered that the Tantrik doctrines were introduced into Tibet from India, and many Tantras which are in Tibetan were formerly in Sanskrit. The Mantras in the text translated are in Sanskrit, though Tibetan script is employed. These Mantras are generally incorrectly written, and it is often difficult to state them correctly. I have not in general attempted to do so. I have kept to the spelling and accents of the texts. As regards some of the longer and more important Mantras, I have suggested a correct reading. As regards this, I acknowledge with thanks the assistance of Mahāmahopādhvāva Satish Chandra Vidyābhūshana, Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and himself a Tibetan scholar.

I have not had more than one part of this Text translated for two main reasons. The first Part will give the ordinary English reader an idea of the general character of the ritual work, which is sufficient for my present purposes. In the next place, the translator and myself lost through their death the advantage of the very learned assistance of the Guru of the former and of the Enche Geshe.

The translator not being an initiate in this particular Tantra was unwilling, for the present, to continue the translation of the other Parts without the assistance of its learned votaries. Summaries have therefore been given of the Parts subsequent to the first which has been

fully translated. This will probably serve the purpose of the ordinary English reader. Tibetan scholars have here the text to translate if they can. The translator has given full explanatory notes to the text, and has written a useful Introduction on the Vajrayāna and Mantrayāna, to which this Demchog Tantra belongs, the valuable manuscripts of which, with others, I acquired some five years ago, shortly after which the preparation of this volume was begun.

The term Vaira (rDo-rie) has as one of its meanings "diamond," and so we get the quaint translation by those who do not understand the subject "Diamond Sow " for the Goddess Vajra-vārāhī (rDo-rje-Phagmo); and so also we find Vairachitta translated as (though in this case more congruously) "Pensée de Diamant," "diamond thought." Vajra also means thunderbolt. Want of knowledge and a predilection for facile and gross meanings leads to absurd results, of which the Orientalist (whose lack of information is alone responsible for them) complains. I have already pointed out in the summary I have elsewhere given ("Origin of the Vajrayana Devatas") of the fifth Chapter of the Golden Rosary of the history of the Lotus-born (Padma thangyig-serteng), that just as the diamond is hard and practically indestructible and the thunderbolt is powerful and irresistible, so Vaira is used for That which is steady, lasting, indestructible, powerful and irresistible, and is used in connection with its expressions in the phenomenal world. Thus in the Tantrik ritual we find Vajra-bhūmi (Vajra-earth), Vajra-pushpa (Vajraflower) and so forth. These are not "diamond" earth or flowers, but limited phenomenal expressions of the ultimate Vajra offered in worship to that Vajra. Again,

the chief priest in the Tantrik rites is called Dorje-Lopon. We read of Vajra-jnāna and Vajra-chitta as in the phrase from the Subhāsita Sangraha (II. 59) "Smaranam citta vajrasya sārāt sārataram param." Here Vajra indicates firm, steady mind, free from Kalpanā. The spot at Bodhgaya where Buddha attained enlightenment is called Vajrāsana.

Vajradhara (rDo-rje-hChang) embodies in Himself all the five Dhyani Buddhas and is called the sixth Buddha or Drug-pa-dorii-chang (Drug-pa-rDo-rie hChhang) who is the Dhyani Buddha of the thirteenth highest Vaira state or Bhūmi in Sambhoga-kāya (bcū-sūm-rDorjehDzin-pahi-sa). The five Dhyani Buddhas are Vairasattva (East), Ratnasambhava (South), Amitābha (West), Amog-hasiddhi (North), Vairochana (Centre). Over all there is Vairadhara. He is of a blue colour and has two hands, which are crossed on his breast. The right hand holds a rDo-rie (Vajra) and the left a bell. Vajra-sattva (rDo-rje-Sems-dpah) is the Eastern Dhyani Buddha, of whom Milarepa is believed to have been an incarnation. He is white. The right hand is on the heart and holds a Dorje (Vajra) pointing upwards, and the left on the lower body and holds a bell ; the right and left hands holding a Vajra and Bell. He is invoked for the absolution of sins. Vajrapāni (Phyagna-rDorie) is one of the three Bodhisattvas, or beings near Buddhahood, who are at certain Bhūmis on the way thereto, who represent the three principles of a Buddha; viz., Jampal-yang, or Manjusri (h Jam-dPaldVvangs), of an orange colour, representing Wisdom, holding in the right hand a sword emblematic of Prajna (Shes-rabs), and in the left a lotus with a book on it, signi-fying learning and pure rebirth; Avalokiteshvara (Chen-rezi) of a white colour, with four hands (two joined in prayer, the others holding a crystal rosary and eight-petalled lotus), representing the Mercy of a Buddha; and Vajrapāni, of a blue colour and fierce type (Krodha Bhairava), representing the Might or Power of a Buddha, holding a Vajra in his right hand. His left hand makes a menacing Mudrā. He stands with legs wide apart and is surrounded by flames instead of a rainbow halo.

Vairavāna. (Dorge-thegpa) or Vajra-vehicle, is so called because of its powerful disciplines and ritual methods for the attainment of that thirteenth state (Bhūmi), which is Vairadhara (rDorie-hChang). Buddha Vaira-sattva (rDo-rie Sems-dpah) is the eastern Dhyani Buddha. Vajra is thus the primordial pure Vajra Consciousness. Vajra too is all Tathagatas, that is those who have aforetime become illuminate. The image of Vaira-sattva is represented sitting with the legs crossed, holding the Vajra (rDo-rje) in his right hand and in his left a Bell. The Bell is Shes-rab (Praina) or Wisdom, which is Shunvata the Void, and the Vajra is Thabs (Upāva) or Method, which is Karunā or Compassion. This indicates that by means of the high and indestructible (Vajra) method, which is Compassion for all sentient beings, one attains the final end (Dharmakāya or Chös-Sku), which is the imperishable unchanging state of the "Two in one" wisdom (Zung-hjug-yeshes), which is the Bhumi or state called Vairadhara (rDo-rie-hChang).

What then is Shūnyatā (sTongpa-nyid)? The word sTong-pa means empty, and sTongpa-nyid is Emptiness or the Void. This means "nothing"; but not "nothing" in the sense of what is commonly called Nihilism. It is absurd to suppose that the Buddhist seeks, and is on the way to, this. It is "nothing" in the relative sense—that

is nothing to us, because it has none of the qualities of things which we know, such as form, colour, taste, smell, weight, and temperature. These are of the material plane. The state here described is beyond the phenomenal world and cannot be described in the imagery of that world. Of it, as of the Indian Paramātmā, it can be only said "it is not this," "it is not this," (neti, neti). In fact, the Indian Tantra also employs the term Shūnya to denote the Brahman. (See, for instance, Tantrik Texts, Vol. II, and "The Serpent Power," which I hope to have ready shortly after the appearance of this.) The empty space in the Bindu is designated the quiescent Parabrahman, just as the form of the Bindu itself is the creatively active Ishvara.

This leads me to say a few words on the Buddhist doctrine of Anatma. Without claiming to have studied the Buddhist doctrines in the same degree that I have done some of those of Brahmanism, what I know of them leads me to the conclusion that the alleged difference between the Advaita Hindus and Buddhists (at any rate of the school here represented) on the subject of Atma is, to a considerable extent (though there are also differences), a question of words. It has been said by a Western Buddhist scholar that the Hindu belief in Atma is belief in an immortal, unchanging Ego, a subtle form in the body and not of it, being a separate entity; whilst a personality or Pudgala according to the Buddhists is an aggregate of Khandhas, material and immaterial, in the way of body, mind and tendencies, in which there is no abiding Atma. The states of mind lead to rebirth or liberation. Man is in no sense an abiding entity. At death the general result of the mental workings cause a new consciousness to arise in accordance with the Vasana

or general tendency, which fresh name and form (Namarūpa) is "the same and yet not the same"; a being which is the resultant of the previous one. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that Indian Monism (Advaitavada) posits an unchanging immortal Ego. It speaks of three bodies-supreme, subtle, and gross. The latter is the physical, the second the psychical body of mind, viz., Buddhi (including Ahangkara), Manas, the senses (Indriva), the five Pranas, or, according to Sangkhya, the five Tanmatras known as the "17." The third or spiritual body is that of Cliss (Ananda) which is the eternal. changeless Atma. The subtle body is the soul which may be said to be an entity in the gross body. Ahangkara, which is one of its elements, is the Ego-making function of the mind. This subtle body survives at death and transmigrates. But it is not changeless, nor immortal. On the contrary, it being a product of Prakriti, is changing. Nor is it as such immortal, for it ceases to be on liberation when the individual Ego also ceases to be. What is changeless and eternal is the Atma. This Atma is not a thing, an object, an Ego, or person, but relatively to worldly experience a state of consciousness. Relatively to this experience it is called "Being-Consciousness-Bliss." but in truth nothing can be said as to what It is in Itself. This is only known by being It. For, to truly know a thing is to be that thing. By knowing, that is realizing in oneself Brahman, one becomes Brahman. It is this ultimate State which in the Indian Shakta Tantra is called Shūnya, and by the Vajrayana Buddhists, Shūnyata (sTong-pa-nvid). The former call it the Absolute Real, though the Buddhists appear to be satisfied to say no more than it is Shūnyatā. It may be contrasted with appearance (sNang-va-dang) or name and form (Namarupa).

Shūnvatā (Shes-rabs) is associated with Karunā (Thabs). The latter is the Power, Means (Upāva) or Method by which anything is done as compared with Shes-rabs, the wisdom (Praina), which guides and utilises it. Shes-rabs (Prainā) utilises Thabs (Upāva) in order that Nirvāna may be attained. The Mahayana Buddhist does not seek liberation (or salvation, as the Christian would call it, though the latter term belongs to a different order of ideas) for himself alone. His object is that all beings may share that lot; a truly noble doctrine. In and for purposes of worship, Wisdom is regarded as female and Power or Method as male. They are pictured as being in sexual union, the Male standing and the Female clinging to him with either one or both lower limbs circling his back. This denotes that Wisdom and Method are ever in union. This also teaches the Sadhaka to avoid the extremes

of passive Nirvāna and eternal active Sangsāra or phenomenal universe. The two are one. This doctrine is "Not two knowledge" (gNyismed-yeshes), that is, Monism or Advaitavada. The Perfect Mind (Byangchub-sems) is the purified mind of the Buddha. The five aspects of the Buddha Consciousness are exoterically the five Dhvani Buddhas and esoterically the five Wisdoms (Yeshes or Inana) which are described in the notes to DD. 4-5 of the translation. The causal chain leading to the appearance in mind of the phenomenal universe are the Nidanas, according to which, as in Brahmanism, the world springs from the desire generated by the Vāsanā which is the seed of it and of the will to worldly life. Destruction of this desire leads back to Nirvana which is not annihilation in the sense of nothingness, but a supremely blissful state of Changeless Being. Hence the Devatā here worshipped is called Demchog (bDe-mChog), which means Great or Highest Bliss (Mahāsukha or Paramānanda). The Buddhist, like all Mankind, seeks as his end unchanging and indestructible happiness. "Annihlation" means annihilation of the world-experience of forms, which, as forms, are bound up with suffering. Liberation is sought from suffering, that is form.

Māyā is in Tibetan Gyūma (sGyūma), which means a magical and illusory show, such as that of a magician or conjurer. So Shangkarāchāryya calls the Lord a Māyāvin or Magician, the world being a show of His Magic Power. Knowledge is also real (Pāramārthika) and empirical (Vyāvahārika).

The similarities between this doctrine and Māvāvāda Vedanta are obvious. This was long ago perceived when the Padma Purāna spoke of Shangkarāchārvva's system called Māvāvāda as "a bad doctrine and a covert form of Buddhism" (Māyāvādam asachchhāstram prachchhanam bauddham). It is however equally obvious that there are also differences between the two doctrines. It was Shangkara's object to refute the Buddhists and Atheists (Nāstika), in the sense in which that term is used in Sanskrit, namely, persons who did not accept the Scriptural authority of Veda. Probably it would be correct to say that Shangkara adjusted his exposition of Vedanta to meet the original Mayayada of the Buddhists and so promulgated a new presentment of Māvā without abandoning what he believed to be essential principles of Brahmanism. In fact he was a worshipper of the Supreme Mother or Shakti whose Shri Yantra may be seen in his Maths. The Shakta Tantra is also a form of Advaitavada presented in a way suitable for its purpose, namely, the practical end of worship. Therein Maya is a Power (Shakti) of the Supreme Consciousness. . In Northern Buddhism, as in Brahmanism, the Bodhisattvas and Devatās are accompanied by their energies (nü-ma) in female form, the Deva being called Yab and his Shakti Yum.

On the ritual side also there are many similarities between this form of Buddhist Tantra and the Indian Shakta Tantra, such as the use of images, Mandalas, Bija, Mantra, Mudrā, Upachāra, Abhisheka, Dhyāna, Symbolism, the worship of Avaranadevatas and so forth. The reader will find some very interesting methods of meditation both in the text of Part I and in the Synopsis of Part VII which describes the concentration on Points of Light by which the sense organs are controlled in the face of distractions and the temptation to lust and other passions caused by objects of enjoyment. The movement of some forms of the Mantra-Shakti is described at pp. 52-53 of Part I. Where ritual details vary, the spirit, purpose and psychological method are similar. To my mind. one of the most distinctive marks of the Tantrik system is its profound application of psychology to worship, and the manner in which it not only formally teaches through symbols, but actually creates, through its ritual methods. the states of mind which are set forth as the end of its teachings. As the translator and editor of this text acutely observes, the Buddhist Tantra does not so much say, "Here is the answer or theory. Train your mind to believe so"; but "Here are the problem and the means. Work out the answer for yourself." Any ritual which accomplishes this (whatever be its form) has true value. It can, however, only achieve this by profound observation of the workings of the human mind and by the framing of ritual forms which are in conformity therewith. The subject is both deep and extensive, and I cannot deal with it here. The reader may find some explanations, which may be of use to him on this point in my "Shakti and Shakta." Here, however, I may give an example of my meaning. The Tantra is called Shri-chakra-sambhara. and deals with the worship of the Deity (bDe-mchog). is thus a Demchog Tantra. Shri is an auspicious prefix. Chakra means here Mandala (hKhorlo), that is a material or mental image of the Deity in His abode with its guardians, and surrounding Devatas, and so forth. The Tantra has been given the Sanskrit name Shrī Chakra Sambhāra. The last word, however, is spelt differently in the Text. Sometimes it is spelt Sambhara, sometimes Sambara, and again Sambāra. Sambhāra, Sambhara and Sambara and Sambhri (root) have in Sanskrit the sense of "collection," that is of the materials, means and requisites for any purpose; and here mean, in this sense. all that is collected together in the Mandala of Worship. the Ishtadevata, His abode, surrounding or Avarana Devatās, guardian Spirits, and so forth. The equivalent Tibetan word is sDompa, which means a collection, and added figure or sum, and also a vow in restraint of certain acts. In this latter sense, it is outer, inner, and hidden, The obscuring or defiling passions (Klesha) of Lust. Anger, and Delusion (Moha) are in the outer vow restrained, together with Egoism (Ahangkara) by Inana (Yeshes). By the inner vow, belief in a self and outer material objects are restrained in the Chakra of the Devatās. By the hidden vow the Nādis, Vāyus, and the Sūkshma Bīja of the body are restrained in the Chakra of the heart. And, lastly, all consciousness and ideas are restrained in the pure state (gNyüg-ma), which is the Void (sTongpa-nvid). The Tibetan word (bDemchog) means Highest Bliss (Mahāsukha), which is the state of the Devata here worshipped, and who is also

thus called Demchog. Vajra-yogini (rDo-rje rNal-hbyorma) or Vajra-vārāhi (rDo-rje Phagmo), the so-called "Diamond Sow," is His consort. He is Method (Thabs) or Compassion, and She is the Wisdom (Shes-rabs) which is the Void or Shūnyatā. The same Devatā is addressed by both names. She is called Vajra-yogini, as consort of Vajradhara, and Vajra-vārāhi when She is the chief Devatā of the Vārāhi Mandala.

On the subject of the Three Bodies of Buddha to which reference is here and in all Tantras made. I would refer to the Opuscule "Les trois corps du Bouddha" which its author M. Masson-Oursel was good enough to send me on its publication the year prior to the war (Extrait du Journal Asiatique, Mai-Juin 1013). The word which we translate as "body," but which must not be here understood in the gross sense of that term, is in Sanskrit Kāvā, in Tibetan Sku, and in Chinese Chen. The first or Dharma-kāya (translated by M. S. Levi as "essential body") is beyond form (Arūpa), mind and speech, the eternal omnipresent law of all Becoming. holding within itself in undifferentiated mass all particular Dharmas and in creation manifesting as them. This is what is referred to as the Dharmadhatu or Dharmasubstance from which Matrix all the Blessed Ones, the Tathagatas, issue. This is the body of the Buddha in Nirvana and the base of the two others which are its (relatively) passing aspects to the dual consciousness of form. The Sambhoga-kāva is the body of bliss or enjoyment with form (rūpa-vān) and therefore visible to the Bodhisattvas in Heaven consisting of the five Skandhas-Rupa, Vedana, Saminā, Samskāra, Vijnāna-and is an intermediate manifestation of the Dharmadhātu. The third or more "material" body of the Buddhas is Nirmana-kaya or that

which is "made" and incarnate on earth as a human personage. The Dharma-kava is an indivisible unity beyond all duality. The Sambhoga-kava without dividing and particularising itself is the Body of Glory manifest only to the Bodhisattvas who more nearly approach the state of a perfect Buddha. In Nirmana-kava the essence of Buddha is exteriorised into multiple individual appearances visible to men, such as the forms in which the Buddhas have appeared on earth. We have thus to do here with what in Western language may be described as a doctrine of emanation or transformation or Tul-pa (sPrülpa). Similarly in the Indian Tantrik doctrine of Abhasa, the Supreme whilst resting one and the same in Its own true nature (Svarūpa) produces in Its creative aspect a principle (Tattva) from itself which again evolves another and so on, each cause remaining what it was whilst producing an effect.

I append here a short summary of the general principles of Buddhist doctrine as given in the "Path of Good Wishes" of the Buddha Samanta Bhadra called Thogmahi Sans-rGyas Küntu-bZangpo or sMon Lam-stops-po-che translated by Kazi Dawa-samdup. The "Good Wishes" are in italics. The brackets enclose explanations in roman character.

### THE GOOD-WISHES.

"Then the all-good Buddha, Küntu-bZangpo, uttered these good wishes whereby the sentient beings of the Sangsāra cannot but be saved.

ı.

Ho [Listen]! All which is visible and invisible (sNang-srid), whether Sangsära or Nirväna, is at base (gZhi) one (that is Shūnyatā) with two paths (Avidyā and Vidyā) and two ends [Sangsära and Nirvāna. This ultimate base is in Advaita Brāhmanism the Parabrahman also called Shūnya. By its Shaktis Vidyā and Avidyā liberation (Moksha) and bondage (World) is attained]. These (paths and ends) are the wondrous play of Ignorance (Avidyā) and Knowledge (Vidyā). By the power of these good wishes of Küntu-bZangpo, may all attain Buddhahood in the Dharma-dhātu [Chös-dVyings; that is the ultimate Dharma-kāya in Nirvāna which is Shūnyatā or Void. All have an inherent right and capacity to Enlightenment. But all beings do not attain it simultaneously. Therefore Sangsāra is Eternal].

2.

The Foundation of all [Kün-gZhi. Kün = all; gZhi = basis or underlying principle, which according to Atiyoga basis or underlying brinciple or uncompounded. All visible objects are compounds] is uncreated (Rang-byung or

"come out of self") and independent, uncompounded (hDus ma-byas) and beyond Mind and Speech. Of It neither the word Nirvana nor Sangsara may be said [these are terms of the dualistic world, Nirvana (Myang-hdas) being contrasted with, and having meaning only in reference to. Sangsāra (hKhorva). They are both ideas formed by the mind of certain states. But Shūnyatā, the Void, is beyond the finite mind with all its imaginings. The state of Shūnvatā is free of all defined notions which have no meaning in this absolute state. Similarly whilst in Advaita Brahmanism the Parabrahman is, relative to the Sangsara, Being-Consciousness-Bliss or Sachchidananda, what It is in Itself is unknowable except by and to Itself]. To realise It is to be a Buddha, and not to realise it is to stray into Sangsaric being. May all sentient beings in the three Regions (Lokas) realise this indescribable Basis of all.

3.

I Küntu-Zangpo knowing the Basis which is without cause to be self-produced, did not sully it by the thought that It was without or within. It is not obscured by the darkness of unconsciousness. No faulty notion of self darkens it [Rang-snang. The first word means self and "Snang" is notion or appearance. That is the notion of self. The apparent self is the cause of all error].

For those who are in the state of true knowledge [Rangrig. Rang=self and "Rig" is knowledge, that is knowledge that the sense of self is unreal and phenomenal only, and that the ultimate is Shūnyatā] there is no fear, were even all the three regions to be destroyed. They are not attached to the objects of sense enjoyment. To the self-subsisting experience beyond ideas [rTog-med. rTogpa is in Sanskrit Kalpanā, and rTog-med means without that or Nirvishesha Inana, beyond all limited knowing, for ideas are limitations] there is no material form [dNgös-pohigZugs: that which can do something or fulfil some purpose or Dön-byed-nus-pa-dNgospo. That is, things with form (rūpa). Form is the work of the finitizing principle of Maval or the five poisons [that is Lust, Anger, Infatuation. Pride. Jealousy, which are sinful attachments to form]. Then from clear unobstructed mind [Rigpa or pure Buddhi. Sems. Blo. and Rigna all mean mind. but the last is, though Sangsāric, purified mind (Sems) and therefore something lower than Praina (Shes-rabs) or Yeshes (Inana), into which by training it may be and is here exalted. The arts and sciences are also called Rigpa, because they are the proper field of high intellect. By the action of Avidva and Moha, mind is obstructed. Here Rigga is that pure state of mind which may be trained into the Yeshes, the embodiments of which are the Dhyani Buddhas] come five Wisdoms (Yeshes, see notes pp. 4-5, post) though they are in essence one, from which are produced the five Buddhas (Vairochana and the rest which either Küntu-Zangpo or rDorje-hChhang of the Kargyudpas embodies). From the going forth of the Wisdom of the five Buddhas the forty peaceful Buddhas are broduced. [The term "Buddha" is here used to describe the whole class. These are the five Dhyani Buddhas and their Spouses, the eight Bodhisattvas called Nyevahi-Sraschen-brGyad, namely, Manjusri, Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapāni, Ākāshagarbha, Kshitigarbha, Maitreva, Samanta Bhadra, and Dib-pa-nam sel, which, with their Consorts, make 16, and the six Buddhas who work on behalf of the beings of the Lokas. These 32 occupy the Heart-chakra. There are ten other Devatās of the Throat-chakra. These

42 peaceful (zhi) and 58 wrathful (khro) make in all an 100 Devatās. Forty are here mentioned and sixty in the next verse in round numbers instead of 42 and 58. Such round numbers are also used to guard the mysteries.]

5.

From the shining forth of the Power (rTsal) of the five Buddhas come the 60 blood-drinking (that is wrathful) Devatās. [60 should be 58, made up as follows, viz., the ten Herukas, aspects of the Buddhas and their Shaktis. Buddha-Heruka, Vajra-Heruka, Ratna-Heruka, Padma-Heruka. Karma-Heruka; four door-keepers; Devatās in the eight directions-Keurima (E.). Cheurima (S.), Pramoha (W.), Petali (N.), Puskasi (S. E.), Kasmari (S. W.), Chandika (N. W.), Smeshali (N. E.); the eight animal-headed Devatās called Phramenmas (see Arthur Avalon's "Essay on the Vajrayana Devatas"); four other door-keepers with heads of Tigress, Sow, Lioness, and Snake; and 24 Yoginis in four sets of six, each performing peaceful, grand or nourishing, fascinating, and stern or destructive powers. The Blood-drinking Devatās are situate in the Brain Mandala.] In Me there has been no error in straying away from knowledge of the Foundation. As I am the Buddha, may all sentient beings in the three Regions by the power of this My good wish gain the great wisdom (Yeshes chenpo) through the self-produced Mind (Rang-byung-Rigpa).

6.

There will be no end of my Avatāras (sPrülpa), who will appear in inconceivable millions of numbers and shapes, and who will adopt various methods suitable for the control of every kind of being. By the power of My grace

and good wishes, may all sentient beings of the three Regions (Lokas) escape from the six Sangsāric worlds (that is, of Deva, Asura, Men, Preta, Tiryak, and Naraka).

7.

Beings who aforetime erred, did so because they knew not the Foundation. They were overpowered by the unconscious dark state. This was the cause of ignorance and error. Immersed in ignorance and obscured by delusion which produces the Mava of selfness. From the notion of "I" comes that of "other": then "mine" and "thine" and all errors and sins], the knower (Mind) was afeared and confused. Then came the idea "I" and "Other" and hatred. As these gained force a continuous chain of Sangsaric evolution was produced. Through that the five poisons of the obscuring passions of lust, anger. covetousness, delusion, jealousy increased, and an endless stream of evil Karma issued forth. Therefore, as the root source of error in sentient beings is unconscious (Dran-med) ignorance, may all by the power of the good wishes of Me. the Buddha, attain the clear pure mind [Rigpa; the undisturbed true level of mind which is that of Dhyana. When this is had, enlightenment comes] inherent in every being. [Pure mind is inherent in all and may be attained by all. It is said that the essence of the Sugatas or Buddhas pervades all beings, as butter in milk. As milk when churned, yields up butter, so each mind being developed, Nirvāna arises.]

8.

The root-ignorance [Lhan-skyes-Marig or Sahajā Avidyā, the general ignorance of the true state, which is called Kün-brTags-Marig when so intensified as to produce the notion of "other," "mine" and so forth (Parikalpitā Avidyā)] is the abyssal ground of the knower's unconsciousness (Dran-med Marig). The other ignorance (Kün-brTags-Marig) is that which regards self and others to be different and separate. These two forms of ignorance are the root cause of error in all sentient beings. By the power of these good wishes of Me, the Buddha, may the gloom of unconsciousness (ignorance of the true) which obscures all beings in the Sangsara, be dispelled. May they be cleared of their error which regards beings as separate from one another, and may their inherent pure mind (Rigpa-rang-ngo-shes-par-shog) be realised. [That is, may Vidya arise. May it come to know itself. The phenomenal or Vyāvahārika self is admitted, but it is the product of Mava. This is the doctrine of Anatma, for it has no independent permanent being (rTag-gcig-rang-dvang-can) for the attainment of the true or essential state shows this.]

9.

The thought which regards beings as separate (gNyishDzin bLo-ni, literally "as two") begets a hesitating doubting state (the-Tshom-za). A subtle feeling of attachment arises which on being allowed to gain force gradually resolves itself into strong attachment and a craving for food, clothing, dwellings, wealth, and friends—the five objects of enjoyment—lovers, wives, and husbands. These are the chief errors of worldly people. There is no end to the action flowing from the ideas of dualism [which regards things as external reality, and the Mind which perceives them as inner reality. If Sangsāra be left to itself, it goes on producing Sangsāra for ever. To attain release therefrom, effort guided by wisdom is necessary. This

release is the Buddhist Shunyata and the Brahmanic Mokshal. The fruit of these cravings is birth as a Preta (what English Orientalists call "tantalized ghosts"), who is tormented by pangs of hunger and thirst [that is, the ordinary normal being gives way to desires and covetousness, the punishment whereof is in Pretal Loka. If the Karmic act be influenced by anger, then Hell (Naraka) is man's portion. Acts done under the influence of stupidity, such as killing for sport, or "for the fun of it," in ignorance of the Karmic results, procures for the actor birth in the brute worldl. By these, My good wishes, may all those beings, who suffer from their desires, strive not to studiously avoid them, nor (weakly) to give way to them, but to let the knower [Shespa = Mind that is Sems, bLo, Rigpa: terms which essentially denote the same thing. Shespa conveys the idea of mind encrossed in perception of external objects subject to feeling and so forth lake its own course and attain its own (exalted) position. [Shespa-rang-so-blod-pa-vis, literally "detaching the teeth-hold of the knower," that is, detaching the knowing mind from its objects, thus letting it attain its own level free of them. This is a profound counsel. Merely to run away will effect no cure. The same temptation will recur. To surrender is to lose the fight for the supreme end. Let the mind take up a position of detachment from the objects which attract, and let it detachedly examine them, and the cause of their power over it, and so attain dominance.] May it realise the discriminating wisdom [Kün-rTog-veshes. that is, is So-sor-rTog-pahi-Yeshes of the Demchog Tantra described in notes pp. 4, 5 of the Text post. This is Jnana (Yeshes)-(whereas Kün-brTags-Marig-pa is Avidyā)which knows that all ideas (of separate objects) are illusory].

### TO.

From the idea of something external, there arises a subtle feeling of dread [As Brahmanism says, fear arises from duality. He who becomes Brahman by realising unity is fearless] moves the knower at first faintly. As this feeling gains strength, it resolves itself into a vague sense of enmity, and the thought "it will kill me" arises. When this hatred produces its evil Karma, burning in Hell becomes intense. By the power of the wishes of Me, the Buddha, may all the sentient beings of the six Lokas, when they feel great anger arising in their mind, learn neither to avoid it studiously, nor to give way to it (weakly), but to leave it to itself and let the mind attain its own (exalted) position. [It is not possible at once to totally eradicate an evil passion, or to avoid all acts which might conduce to it.] May it attain the clear wisdom [gSalvahi-Yeshes. That is the mirror-like wisdom Melong-lTabuhi-Yeshes. described in notes to p. 5 of the Text post).

### II.

From pride which puffs up the Mind is produced a feeling of contempt for others, together with overweening self-conceit. This leads to disputes and quarrels. When these have Karmic fruit, there is birth in the Deva world. [The state of a Deva though higher than that of a man is not of the highest. The cause of birth in Devaloka is pride combined with good action, which, without pride, would have produced better result, yet with pride confers only the lesser boon of Deva-life. A Deva has a long life of pleasure, but, like human beings, is liable to death and fall when his stock of merit is exhausted. Towards the term of a Deva's life his beauty fades, his gardens wither, his fountains run dry. Upon his wish-granting Kalpataru

a blight falls. His companions and the Devis cannot approach him because of the stench his body commences to emit. Being endowed with Deva evesight he sees where he will be reborn in a lower world. He is conscious that his stock of merits is spent, and no fresh stock acquired. He is conscious of the evil result of the life of thoughtless pleasure heaped over against him. leading him to rebirth on a less happy plane. He is weighed down with remorse. He foretastes the miseries of his fate in the comparison he makes of the pleasures of the Deva-life he is leaving behind and the miseries of the life to come. This is the fate and misery (hPholTung) which prevails in Devaloka. Pride has taken them there, because the Devas think themselves the highest and best. Pride is their obscuring passion (Klesha). As like seeks like, pride seeks the plane where pride prevails, that is Devaloka.] From there they fall, suffering Hell after death. By the power of these My good wishes, may all such as are given to pride know how to detach therefrom the knower [Shes-pa = Sems, bLo, Rigpa, different names of mind; the latter being in its highest state clear and freed of all obscurity. The highest state naked of imaginings and void is called the Great Perfection (rDzogs-pa-chenpo). Here Rigpa is not part of the Skandha, but may be said to be the innermost essence of Vijnana (rNam-shes) ]: thus letting the feeling alone and the Mind (Rigpa) attain its own (exalted) position. May it realise the truth that all is one, that each is (in essence) alike, [For all being is pervaded by the Sugata Dhātu or Essence of the Buddhas (bDe-gShegs-sNyingpo); just as in Brahmanism Brahman is the All-pervader. Here the realisation is that of one of the five wisdoms called Nyamnvid-Yeshes described in notes to p. 5 of the Text bost.]

From the propensity [Bag-chags, that is, predisposition arising from habit. Thus the Bag-chags of dreams at night is what has been done in the day to regard oneself and others as different arises the desire to braise oneself and depreciate others : an act which leads to suffering. When the wish to vie and fight with others is strengthened. there is birth in the Asuraloka, wherein beings are ever engaged in wounding and killing each other. This hurls them into Hell. By the power of these good wishes of Me. the Buddha, may all such beings cease to look upon each other as enemies. Let the feeling of enmity alone by itself and let the knower attain its own (exalted) position. May it realise the unobstructed power of Divine Service [hPhrin-las pronounced Tinlas. When a Samsaric being (Pudgala) becomes, by virtue of his merits, a Saint, then he devotes himself to the service of sentient beings. Bodhisattvas and Buddhas are ever thus engaged. The acts they perform for the benefit of others are of four kinds, the peaceful (Shanti), the grand or nourishing (Pushti). the fascinating or overpowering (Vashīkaranam), and the stern or destructive (Maranam and the like). These are Tinlas-their Mission]. Lack of intelligence and memory (Dran-med, a state of unconsciousness), indifference, distraction, being overbowered by sleep and forgetfulness, swoon, and sloth, are all forms of stubidity leading to birth in the brute world (Tirvakloka). By the power of these good wishes of Me, the Buddha, may the overbowering gloom of stubidity be dispelled and lit up by the rays of clear consciousness. May such attain the pure wisdom [rTog-med-Yeshes, unrestricted by the finite forms of thought]. All sentient beings of the three worlds (Loka) are in their essence alike to Me, the Buddha. Unconsciousness (want of true knowledge or Avidyā) is the Cause of these errors. At present they are engaged in useless actions (Dön-med-las, that is, such actions as do not tend to self-development and emancipation). The six acts aforesaid (acts done in the six Lokas which lead to rebirth in them) are but dreams and delusions. I am the most ancient Buddha [that is, of the most remote past known to man; not the first in status or time. Both Nirvāna and Sangsāra being eternal there is no first Buddha in point of time] that My incarnations may control the beings of the six Regions. By the power of the good wishes of Me, Samanta Bhadra (Küntu-bZangpo), may all sentient beings, without exception, atlain Buddhahood in the Dharma-kāya [Chos-dVyings which is the Void (Shūnyata) and Compassion (Karuna)]

This great subject being for want of exploration one of difficulty, its treatment is not likely to escape all error. But those who are free of wrong notions as to the meaning of Shūnya, of Anatma (in Buddhism), and of Ātma (in Advaita Brahmanism), and have some knowledge of the Tantric ritual in both systems, will I think discern essential similarities between the two. To quote the words of a review of a recent work on Buddhism: "With each fresh acquirement of knowledge as to Buddhism, it seems more difficult to separate it from the Hindism out of which it emerged, and into which it relapsed."

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### INTRODUCTION.

THE term Thegpas or Yana, to give it the Sanskrit equivalent, means Vehicle, and presents the same idea as sect, school, and method. There are broadly two chief Yanas commonly spoken of, namely, Hinayana, and Mahāvāna. The Southern Buddhists of Cevlon and Burma belong to the former, and those of Tibet, China. and Japan to the latter. The term Hinavana, which is not of a complimentary character, is not given to themselves by the Southern Buddhists but by the Mahayanists. followers of the Greater Vehicle. The Southern school is called Lesser Vehicle because its followers seek Nirvana and Arhatship each for himself, whilst the Mahavanists strive for the enlightenment of the whole universe. What is it to be saved oneself if others are still lost and suffering? Vajrayāna, or Mantrayāna as it is also called. is a development and particular branch of the Mahavana Vairavāna is a form of Tantrik Northern Buddhism. The Mantravanic Buddhist doctrine speaks of nine Yanas. each Yana being divided into four parts, namely, the view (lTa-va: in Skt. Drishti), the meditation (sGompa: in Skt. Dhyana), the practice (sPvodpa: in Skt. Charva). and the fruit (LBras-bu; in Skt. Phala).

The first three Vehicles constitute the original divisions as they existed in the time of the first three convocations which were held after the Pari-nirvāna of Our Lord the Buddha in India. These three Vehicles are (1) Shravaka-yāna (Nyan-thös-kyi-thegpa); (2) Pratyeka-Buddha-yāna (Rang-rgyal-gyi-thegpa); (3) Bodhisattva-yāna (Byang-chub sems-dpahi thegpa). Subsequently these three

Vehicles were with the advent of Padma-Sambhava developed in Thibet into nine. He was the founder of the Mantrayāna school in Thibet and of the Great Perfection school (rDzogs-chen).

The development or "fruit" of the first three is the Vairavāna and Mantravāna which is divided into six parts or stages: (4) Krivā-tantra-vāna (Bvavahi-rGvudkvi-thegpa): Chārva Upāva-tantra-vāna (5) or (Spyöd-pahi-rGyud-kyi-thegpa); (6) Yoga-tantra-yana (rNal-hbyor-rGyud-kyi-thegpa). The latter is again subthree: (7) Mahā-voga-tantra-vāna divided into (Mahā-voga or Ma-rgyüd-kyi-thegpa); (8) Anuttara-vogatantra-vāna (Anu-voga or Blamed-rgvüd-kvi-thegpa): and (9) Ati-yoga-tantra-yana (Ati-yoga hi-thegs-pa),

Ati-yoga is considered the highest of all. This is the pure Advaita-tantra or monistic school in which all is realised as the Eternal Buddha. The Tibetan word here rendered by the Sanskrit term Advaita is gNvismed = One, that is Shūnvatā. The four accepted schools in Buddhist Philosophy are: (1) Bye-prag-smraya: in Sanskrit Vaibhāshika; (2) mDo-sDe-pa or Sautrāntika; (3) Sems-tSampa—a term which means "only mind"—or Viinānavāda: (4) dVuma-pa or Mādhvamika. According to the first all things (Dharma), both outer and inner. that is, matter and mind, are real: a position accepted by the second with some modification. In the third school external objects are not real, but the mind alone is so. According to the last school neither external objects nor internal mind are real, in the sense that they appear to be so. But the real, if it can be called such, for reality in a sense is also denied to it, is the Void or Shunyata for which there is no word, since it is beyond mind and speech. All schools admit the phenomenal "I" or personality which clings to a being or aggregate so long as he is not truly enlightened; but they all deny that this "I" which they call Atma is real. The Tibetan definition of the Atma, which they deny, is something which is one (gCig) independent or free (rang-dvang-can), and permanent and eternal (rtag). Shunyata is an inexpressible mystery in and behind the incessant flow of the stream of seeming, which can be described by no term borrowed from the world of appearance, for none of these terms has a meaning except in relation to its opposite. Thus "one" is an idea belonging to the world of numbers; freedom and permanence are only understood with reference to the phenomena of dependence and change. The Advaita Buddhist Tantra is thus the doctrine of Shunvata. This means that the universe (hKhorva = Sangsāra), and Nirvana are not two but one or Shunyata, just as the mind and body in any individual are aspects of one unity. So the Prajna-paramita-hridaya-garbha says: "gZūgs-sTong-pa-ho, sTong-pa-nvid-gZugs-so": that is Form (Rūpa) or Matter is the Void and the Void is Form. The one is not other than the other. The work here published belongs to Anu-yoga the highest but one division of Anuttara-voga which is known as the Mother-Tantra (Ma-rgyüd-lung), which, it is said, deals with the three Mandalas (i.e., in ordinary worship the Devata, His abode His court-followers) known as the Eternal Self-existing Mandala (Ye-ji-bzhinpahi-dkhyil-hkhor), the Eternal Self-created Mandala (Rang-bzhin-lhun-grub-kvi-dKhvilhKhor) and the Great Bliss Mandala which is that of the Bodhisattva. The Mahā-voga-tantra is known as the male or Father Tantra (Phargyüd). The highest or Ativoga Tantra is the "not two" or non-dual Tantra (gNyes-med-rgyüd). My informant a Khamba

Lama Tshewang-Runchen gave me from a Thibetan Manuscript (which he said he had studied thoroughly), a short summary of these Yānas showing the various views entertained at these several stages regarding Anātmā, Momentary Cognition, Appearance and Reality, the Void (Shūnyatā), and the four dogmatical extremes "is, is not; the appearance is true; the Void (Shūnyatā) is true." As, however, the definitions given were not approved by the learned Enche Geshe-Chōn-mdzad La who has helped me in this work (but who unfortunately died last April), I forbear to give them.

The Sanskrit term Sambhara is the equivalent of sDompa, that is, "a collection" meaning the Mandala of the Devatā and all therein. It has also the meaning "vow of restraint" as explained in the foreword of the general Editor. The state of the Devata embracing, as part of Himself, His Mandala is that of the Highest Bliss (bDemChog). bDe-mChog means "Bliss highest"; in Sanskrit Paramānanda or Mahāsukha. The present work is a Tantra of both the dKar-rgyud-pa and the Saskva-pa sects. By this is meant that there are several rites of Dem-Chog in which the number of faces, hands of the chief Devatā and surrounding Devatā vary; as also the text. One sect may therefore follow this Tantra in one form, and another in another. The yellow-hat sects of the state monastery of Tashi-Lhünpo have also got this Tantra, and my late Guru, a highly advanced Lama of the Dukpa-dKargyud sect, wrote to me to say that the Mandala with 62 Devatas (very difficult of practice) exists also in Bhutan. The former has two divisions, the Karma-dKargyüd whose chief seat is sTöd-lung-Tshoorphug, about two days' journey to the north of Lhasa. Its Avatāra Hierarch is the highly venerated rGyalva-Karma-pa. This school has several adherents in Sikkhim and Khams as well as in other parts of Thibet. The second division is the dBrugpa dKargyüd sect, which counts several very rich monasteries in Khams, the Hemis monastery in Ladakh, and is the state religion of the whole of Bhutan. In Thibet itself there are the Ralung, Sangachelling and several other smaller monasteries near the Tsari and the Poba districts. The Saskya Sect still has its centre at Saskya in Thibet over which its Hierarchs ruled shortly before the date of the fifth Dalai Lama.

The line of the bDe-mchog-Tantra Gurus (Saskvan branch), is here given from the Pag-Sam-Jönzang (History of Buddhism in Thibet) by SumpamKhan-po-Yeshes dPal-hbyor. The Gurupangkti follows :--(I) rDo-rie-hChang or dhara a celestial guru of the Akanishta Heaven (Hog-min). (2) Phyag-na-rDo-rie or Vairapāni another celestial guru. (3) mDah-bShum or Suraha an Indian Saint. (4) Klu-sgrub or Nagariuna. (5) Shrī Shvavari or dPal-IDom. (6) Loovipa, an Indian Sage. (7) SLobdpon-rDo-rje-dril-bu-pa. He is also said to be another source of the Demchog Tantra having obtained teaching directly from Shrī Chakra Sambhāra (dPal-hKhorlosdompa) Himself and thus was invested with a fresh power. (8) Rüg-stsal-zhabs or Kacchapāda. (9) Jalan-(10) Nagpo-sPyodpa or Krishnāchāryapāda. (11) Guhva. (12) rNam-rgval-Zhabs or Vijavapāda. (13) Tailopa. (14) Naropa. (15) A Newar Phum-mthing the greater (h ligs-meds-grags). (16) Ngag-dVang-Grags-pa Ngag-dVang-phyug. (17) Ngag-gi-dVang-phyug. (18) gLag-Skya-Shes-rab-brtregs. (19) The Hierarch hGro-mGön-hPhagspa-Kün-dGah-sNing-po shortly called hPhagspa or Su-chen (b.circ 1233 A..D.). to whom reference is later made. The remaining Gurus can only be obtained from Saskya.

From a note at the end of the MS, it would appear that it was written out at the dictation of a venerable Pandit Lama (Phagspa = Ārva), whose name is not given: but the places and dates are stated where each Chapter or Part was completed. In the "Blue Records" of Thibet (Teb-ther-sNgönpo)-a history of Buddhism and its different schools-one of the Hierarchs of Saskva the abovementioned Guru hGro-mgön-hPhagspa by name, attained great celebrity as a Saint and learned man. He had several eminent disciples. The "Blue Records" say that he became the Guru of the Sechen (Tartar) Emperor of China. The MS. says that the first part was written at Svavambhunath (Shing-kün) in Nepal at the request of a prince called Ii-big-Demur. This may be the name of either a Newar or more probably Tartar Prince, for Demur may be Temur or Taimur which is part of the name Tamerlane to whose line the Sechen Emperor of China belonged. It is possible that the Hierarch who visited both China and Nepal may have been attended by a Prince of the Imperial Chinese Tartar family on a pilgrimage to the holy Buddhist Temples of Nepal-then under the rule of Newar Buddhist Kings, and caused a Thibetan translation to be made from a previously existing text in Sanskrit. In such case the very valuable MSS, which Mr. Avalon, the general Editor, has acquired should be 660 to 665 years old. For this was the Hierarch to whom the Chinese Sechen Emperor made over the whole of Thibet and the date of his accession to the sovereignty over Thibet is given as being some time about 1253 A. D., in Thibetan almanacs.

The original MSS. is in the old "headless" style (dVu-med) of Thibetan writing. It is noteworthy as denoting the importance of the personage on whose behalf the work was written out, that in this volume of ninety leaves of seven different parts, each bears the name of the copyist and the date and place at which they were written. Two or three writers were thus employed, each of them highly trained.

The whole series consisting of some 240 folios all bear upon the same subject,—namely, Demchog, in its different stages and parts. But the other books are not in the same hand, nor of the same age, though they form a very valuable collection. Unfortunately it is not quite complete, though sufficiently so to enable the Sādhanā prescribed to be carried out successfully.

The collection consists of eleven parts, viz.:-

- (I) A set of dances according to the bDe-mchog-Tantra called "Dance Book of the Best of Gifts" (Mchog-dbyin-rDo-rjehi gardpe), consisting of four folios.
- (2) Another Vajramālā dance (rDo-rje-hphrengvahi-Kün-bsKyöd-kyi-gar), three folios.
- (3) The Sādhanā of Sambhāra or Demchog entitled "Method of attaining the highest simultaneously born bliss" (bDe-mchog-lhenskyes-kyi-bgrub-thabs) of seven folios.
- (3) "The Method of meditation on Demchog" (bDe-mchog-lhan-kye-bGom-thabs) of five folios.
- (4) "The feast or worship of Vajra-yogini" (zDorje-rNal-hByor-mahi-tsogs-hkhor) of six folios. (173rd folio to front page 178th.)

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- (5) Homa of Shri Vajrayogini (dPal-rDo-rje-rNal-hByor-mahi-sByin-sreg-gj-choga). Front page of 178th folio—last two lines—to the back page of 181st folio. (4 folios.)
- (6) "Notes on the method of making the waters of initiation enter oneself" (dVang-chogbdag-hjug-la-lTös-pahi-tho-yig). (Of 82 folios from 372nd folio to the 453rd folio.)
- folios from 372nd folio to the 453rd folio.)

  (7) Meditation on the twenty-one Tārās—10 folios

  = 259th to the 269th folios.
- (8) "The King of Shrī-Sambhāra-chakra Tantra" named the Ca-ma-Gala-grita-ornament of sepulchral things" (dPal-hkhor-lo-sdompahi - rgvud - kvi - gvalpo - dur - Khröd-Kvirgvan dPal Heruka), in twelve folios. "Sepulchral things" has a two-fold signification. Exoterically reference is made to the bone ornaments carried by the Heruka obtained from the skulls and bones in the cemeteries. Esoterically it is denoted that meditation on the Heruka (Demchog) extinguishes existence in the Sangsara. The end of worldly life is the cemetery or death. But from the cemetery which is Sādhanā is born enlightenment. (This is in a very different hand, and of much older date. gives the name of the Indian Pandit Gavadhara, and the Thibetan translator-Shag-Yeshes-and contains very finely written footnotes under each line of text.) (q) "The Rosary of worship of Demchog" (bDe-
- mchog-chod-Phreng), in twenty-one folios.

  (This also is in the same hand as the Part 8

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—and the name of the compiler or contributor of this part is given as BLo-grös-rGyal-mtshan—and the place is "Khai-phing-hoo," 'the great king's palace,' possibly somewhere in China because this is neither a Thibetan nor Nepalese name. Date: Water-Dog year, 25th of the month of rGyal.

roth Part.—The Homa-ritual (burnt offerings) or sacrificial fire, of dPal-hKhor-lo-sdompa, explained at length (mNgön-rtogs) in nine folios. There are four kinds of Homas—the peaceful (Zhiva), the grand (rgyaspa), dVang-va (the overpowering or fascinating—Vashikarana) and the fierce, stern or destructive (Mārana). It is said to be done by one Pandita (sLobdrön-Rinchen-rDorie).

(II) The work here published "Vajra-yogini," Shri Mahamaya and Tara (dPal-hKhor-lo-bDe-mchog, rDo-rJe-rNal-bYor dPal-sGyuma-Chen-mo-sGrolma) in nearly 90 folios. This last is divided into seven parts, all of which have been here printed in the printing character with heads (dVuchen).

The first part which closes at the 27th folio I have translated in full so as to give the reader a general idea of the nature of the work and the methods of meditation. Of the other parts a short Synopsis has been given following on the translation of the First Part.



## SHRĪ SAMBHĀRA CHAKRA

Vajra-yoginî, Shrî Mahamaya and Tara.

(dPal-hKhor-lo-bDe-mChog; rDo-rJe-rNal-hByor. dPalsGvuma-Chen-mo sGrolma.)

This is a clear exposition of the ritual of the Mandala <sup>1</sup> of Shri Chakra of Great Bliss.<sup>2</sup>

Obeisance to the Guru and Shri Heruka.<sup>3</sup> Having bowed with reverence to the Guru, the essence of all the Buddhas and to Shri Heruka I now expound the Sādhanā.<sup>4</sup> of Shrī Chakra Mahāsukha.

He whose mind is firm in Bodhisattva resolve; <sup>5</sup> who has obtained the highest initiation, <sup>6</sup> who understands the Mantras and is foremost among Yogis will of a surety obtain the highest boons, both temporal and spiritual, if he follows the course prescribed, namely, the imaginative <sup>7</sup> and meditative <sup>8</sup>; if he practises to make his mind tranquil; if he offers rice cakes <sup>8</sup> and other food offerings; and if in short he assiduously applies himself to all the four branches <sup>10</sup> of a Yogi's duty.

<sup>(1)</sup> dKyil-dKhor. (2) Shri-Chakra-Mahāsukha; the Devatā whose state is that of great bliss (Mahāsukha). (3) A Vajrayāna Devatā. (4) Ritual: practice whereby Siddhi (success, here spiritual attainment) may be obtained. (5) That is whose mind is firm in rightcousness. (6) Literally "Conferring of power" (dVaug). (7) By this is meant the mental process whereby the imagination is exercised to produce certain pictures and ideas. (8) That process whereby the mind ceases to imagine and passes into the tranquil state. In the first the mind projects and in the second withdraws its own projections. (9) gTorma. (70) Namely, pertaining to Samādhi, the Path (or conduct), Offerings (of rice cakes) partaking of food.

The devotee when about to go to sleep should firstly, imagine his body to be that of Buddha Vajra-Sattva and then at length merge into the tranquil state of the Void. ¹ Arising from that state he should think that the double drums ² are resounding from the midst of the heavens proclaiming the Mantras of the twenty-four Heroes. ³ Arising from his sleep in this state of divine

(1) Shunyata (sTong-pa-nyid or emptiness) or the ultimate formless (Arūpa) Reality as contrasted with appearance (sNang-va) or form (Riina). This is not, as has been ignorantly supposed, absolutely nothing, and therefore the term nihilism is out of place. It is relatively nothing; that is to us since it has none of the qualities of the things we know, such as form, colour, taste, smell, weight, temperature, There is nothing to which it can be likened and therefore no words can define it. It is beyond the circle of phenomenal existence and therefore the state is marked by neither Avidya, Sangskara, Viinana, Nāmarūpa or property of any kind. As the Prajnāpāramitā-hridayagarbha says of it (like the Paramatma), it can only be said, "not this," "not this" (neti, neti). Shunyata is united with every form of experience as its background. (2) Damaru-small drums of the shape of an hourglass such as that held by Shiva. (3) dPahvo (Vîra) that is the twentyfour male Devatas of the twenty-four Tirthas. The ordinary use of the term Hero in Thibet as elsewhere refers to the martial hero. But it has an application to Sādhanā also. Here the reference is to certain Divinities. A Yogi who has attained Siddhi through Sadhana with meat, wine, and women, may be called a Vira or Heruka; such as the mad Heruka of Kongbu, Kongsmyön Heruka, otherwise called Lhabtsun-nam-mkhah-hiigs-med, the pioneer rNyingma Lama Saint, who entered Sikkhim some 300 years ago by the Kangs-chen Pass and whose school is now the Chief of the State Monasterics in Sikkhim, viz., Pemiongchi; and hBrug-sMyon Heruka. otherwise called hBrug-smyön-Kundgah-legs-pa who entered Bhutan at a still earlier date. The Yogini or Heroine is rNal-hByorma and sometimes dPah-mo. By these terms is generally understood in Thibet the divine Dakini, Vajra-vārāhi, or some manifestation of Her. In Sikkhim, according to pre-Buddhistic Bon beliefs, still there prevailing, the Seer of the wild men of the highlands is called dPah-vo and Nal-hByorma (pronounced Naljorma), a woman who claims to be a medium for local spirits and those of dead persons plaguing people with their evil influence.

body 1 he should regard all things around him as constituting the Mandala of himself as Vajrasattva.2

If beneficial to his devotions, he may perform the abutions as he had done while receiving initiation. Then seating himself with ease facing the South let him sanctify his body by tasting the drop of Amrita.<sup>3</sup>

Then he should begin by repeating the Refuge formula and the Good Wishes formula. Then let him meditate on himself as Demchog and his Consort. Imagining his own body to be that of the Devata is the bliss pertaining to the body. Saying "Shri Heru-ka Aham," he should meditate on each syllable of the Mantra as follows:—

"Shri" is non-dual experience;  $^{9}$  "He" is the cause and the void or Dhāt $^{10}$ "Ru" is uncompounded;  $^{11}$ "Ka" is not abiding anywhere.  $^{12}$  Thinking oneself

<sup>(1)</sup> Lhahi-Sku, that is Deva-deha. The body is divine in fact, and known to be such when consciously identified with Divinity. (2) He thinks of himself as Buddha Vairasattva (rDorie sems-doah) and of all objectivity as the Mandala (v.post) of the latter. (3) Rilbu, The Amrita, is a drop of wine (the extra-ritual use of which is forbidden) taken on the tips of the ring finger. (4) Buddham sharanam gachchhāmi. Dharmam sharanam gachchhāmi. Sangham sharanam gachchhāmi (I take refuge in Buddha, the Law and the Assembly), (5) May all sentient beings have happiness and be endowed with the cause thereof. May all sentient beings be free of pain and its causes. May all sentient beings ever enjoy happiness unalloyed with pain. May they feel supremely equable (i.e., free both of Raga and Dyesha). (6) Mahasukha. the state of the Devata of this Tantra. (7) Vaira-Varahi or Yogini. (8) "I am the revered and glorious Heruka." (9) gNyismed-yeshes; which literally means "not two-knowledge;" monistic or advaita experience : veshes being Inana. (10) Hetu and Shunvata, i.e., revusogs-sTong-pa-nyid. (II) tshogs-dang-bralva, separation from combinations. It is not a compound. It is homogeneous as is pure Kevala, or Shuddha Inana. (12) Gang-duhang-mi-gnaspa. It cannot be said to be in any place for it is all-pervading (Sarva-vvapin) and dependent on nothing (nirālamba).

to be the Self  $^1$  which embodies all these, whatsoever a man says is Mantra. $^2$ 

Let him imagine in the centre of his own heart the letter "A" evolved from the experience which knows that forms are unreal. On it let him think of the clear Lunar disc which symbolises world-experience, and upon that the Mantra "Hūm," which symbolises mind be devoid of objective content. Of this "Hūm" the letter "U" stands for the knowledge which accomplishes all works; the body of the letter "H" for that knowledge which distinguishes; the top of the letter "H" for

(1) bDag-nyid. The first word is" I:" the second points at

something—the very I or self. Hc thinks "I am the non-dual experience, single (homogeneous), all-pervading, the Dhātu. (2) That is, his speech is pure and holy as is his whole body. (3) Mi-rtog-pahi-yeshes: literally "thinking-not" knowledge: that is Inana which is that Wisdom which knows that all forms have no real existence as such in themselves, that is which knows that the true nature of forms is Shunyata. The definition is Mi-rtogveshes, bDen-pas-ma-grub-pahi-khyad-par-du-byas-pahi-gzugs-rTogspahi or shortly Dehi-ngo-vo-ham-ve-nas-gNas-lugs-shes-pa-la-zer. The mind which regards forms as real things (which they are not) is called h lig-rTen-pahi-veshes or "Worldly Wisdom." (4) h Jig-rtenpahi yeshes; world-knowledge of objects; Vishaya Inana. (5) Sems: chitta. (6) Mind (sems) as distinguished from objective contents or thoughts. (7) There are five "wisdoms," "knowledge," or aspects of consciousness (Yeshes = inana) which are here defined from the seventeenth century Tibetan work by Buston Rinpoche, called Bustön-Chös-hbyung. The first here described is Amogha-Siddhi or Bya-ba-grubpahi Ycshes, (pronounced Ja-wa-dub-pai-yeshes,) literally "having done act successfully." Amogha-Siddhi is irresistible power of doing everything; omnipotence. The first is defined by Buston Rinpoche as "The wisdom which accomplishes all works (Bya-va-grubpahi-yeshes), is that which fulfils all the needs and interests of sentient beings by manifesting itself in various forms and under varying conditions (sNa-tshogs-su-sprul-nas-sems-can-gyi-don-bsgrub-nas-bya-grubyeshes-so). (8) Sosor-rtog-pahi yeshes, (pronounced sosor-togpai-yeshes) literally " different knowing;" that knowledge which is defined by

equalising knowledge; the crescent (Chandra) for the mirror-like knowledge; and the Bindu (Thiglé) above that for the changeless knowledge. Meditation on these different parts of the Mantra symbolising the mind is the

Buston Rinpoche as the "Distinguishing Wisdom" (Sosor-rtog-veslics) is the knowledge of all objects with their differences; (that is the knowledge which knows all which is abstract or concrete with their different names and so forth). (So-sor-rtog-pahi-veshes, shes-bya-thams-cadthogs-mcd-du so-so kün-rtogs veshes-so.) (1) mNyam-pa-nyid-kviyeshes: (pronounced Nyampa-nyid-kyi yeshes,) literally "equalintensifying of knowledge." Whereas in the last form of experience there is the recognition of difference; here is seen the sameness (Sāmva) of all-Samatā Ināna. This is defined by Buston Rinpoche as "The equalising wisdom" (mNyampa-nyid-kyi-yeshes) and is the result of meditation on the sameness of the nature of all beings, oneself and others, producing attainment of the highest Nirvana. (Rgvu-bdaggzhan-mNyam-par-sGom-pahi-hbras bu, mi-gnas-pahi-Myang-hDas-labzhugs pas-na. mNvam-nvid-veshes-so.) (2) Mclong-lta-buhi-veshes: (pronounced Melong-tabui-veshes,) literally "mirror-like knowledge," defined by Buston Rinpoche as "The Dharmadhatu "being perfectly pure and uncognising, like the mirror, is called mirror-like (Chös-kvidvvings-rnampar-dag-pa-dang melong-ltar-gsal-la-mi rtog-pas-namclong-lta-buhi-yeshes-so). The mirror is itself pure; reflects but is not itself affected. (3) Dharma-dhātu-Ināna: or Chhös-kvi-dvvingskyi-yeshes, pronounced Chö-kyi-ing-kyi yeshes. The explanation of this term (obtained from Geshc-La, the most learned Lama now living in Sikkhim named Kusho Chö-mzad La, of Enche (dVen-bchas Monastery) is. "That which is not liable to change or transition is Dharmadhatu." Dharmadhatu-Inana is said to be "The wisdom which knows that the things which are coloured differently and the like are really not so. but they are all of one nature and taste." The Tibetan word, Thiglé or Bindu in Sanskrit. (See Arthur Avalon's "Shakti and Shakta" and "Studies in the Mantra Shāstra") means a spot or point or drop such as a spot on a leopard's skin, a drop of semen, a cypher and the metaphysical "point" which is the Mantra expression of the Indian Ishvara and the Highest Truth in the Tibetan rNvingma doctrine called the "Great Perfection" (rDzogs-pa-chenpo). So Dharmakāya or Chos-sku is defined as that which is devoid of all natural and accidental impurities. Hûm is in Sanskrit characters 👸 ; is the knowledge; \$ is the second; -is the third; is the fourth; and method by which the latter is qualified for pure experience and enjoys the bliss which arises from contemplation on the bliss ! of the divine mind.²

From the Mantra "Hum" rays of blue, green, red, and yellow light shoot forth through the four heads of the Devatā and gradually fill the whole universe. Then think in the following order:—

"May all sentient beings enjoy happiness and be endowed with the cause thereof "—" May they be freed of all pain and of the causes thereof "—" May they never be separated from the highest happiness "—" May they be free both of attachment as well as hatred, and may they have all their eight worldly wishes pruned and levelled." 5 Think fully on these wishes in their order the one after the other.

Then snapping the thumb and middle finger of the left hands and pointing the latter in the ten directions <sup>6</sup> let him think it to be such directions and repeat the Mantra "Sukhe bhavantu" (Be happy). By this means he dedicates all the merits that he acquires to the benefit of others. This is the meditation on the four abodes.

Again think that rays of various coloured light beam forth from the Mantra "Hūm" filling the whole body and shining thereout in all space, cleansing the sins and ignorance and the propensities born of habit of all sentient beings, changing them all into myriad forms of

O is the fifth. (r) Gawa-(dgahva). (2) Thugs. (3) That is bDe-mchog. (4) Name, fame, wealth, etc. (5) That is they are not to be extirpated but cut down and levelled, moderated and if possible brought down to their minimum force. (6) The eight points of the compass, Zenith and Nadir. (7) That is the four states of Dhyāna comprising thirten lokas : four in the first stage and three in each of the others, from Brahma-kāyika to Brihatbhāla.

Khorlo-De-mChog.¹ Then having withdrawn² inwards all the rays of light and absorbed them into one's own self, meditate again as follows:—

Let the worshipper think the Rūpa-skandha³ to be Vairochana; ⁴ his Vedanā-skandha⁵ to be Vajra-sūryya; ⁵ his Samjnā-skandha² to be Padma-natesh-vara; ⁵ his Samjskāra-skandha³ to be Rāja-Vajra and his Vijnāna-skandha¹0 to be Buddha Vajra-sattva.¹¹ Meditate thus upon all the principles constituting the self as having become each a Tathāgata: the whole constituting the revered and glorious Heruka. (Then meditate on the five senses as five male Devatās.)

Heruka's eyes are Vajra-delusion (Moha); ears Vajra-anger; mouth Vajra-greed; nose Vajra-miserliness; body Vajra-jealousy; 12 and all the senses (Ayatana) Vajra-Īshvara. 13 (The five constituent elements of the body should then be meditated upon as five female Devatās.) The Earth element 14 is Tung-bar-byed-ma; 15 the water element 19 is Sod-par-jed-ma; 17 the fire element 18 Gug-par-jed-ma; 19 the air element 19

<sup>(1)</sup> hKhorlo-bDemchog. Shri-chakra-mahāsukha. (2) This is an inst ince of the imaginative and meditative method above described. (3) Bodily aggregate. (4) fixampar-sNang-mdzad (5) Aggregate of sensation. (6) fDo-rje-Nyima. (7) Aggregate of feeling. (8) Padma-gargyi-dVang-phyug "Padma Lord of Dances." (9) Aggregate of tendencies. (10) Aggregate of cognition, (11) rDo-rje-sems-dpah. Just as the five Veshes are personified as the five Dhyāni Buddhas in the case of Ādi Buddhas, so in this mandala (the whole body being such) there are five Devatās. (12) That is the eyes and so forth are considered to be Vajra delusion, gTimug-dorie; wrath, zhe-sdang-dorije; miscrliness (Serna-dorij), covetousness (Dots-chags-dorij), jealousy (Phrg-dag-dorij)). (3) Dorji-Wang-chug. (14) Prithivi. (15) "She who causes fail." (16) Apas. (17) gSod-par-byed-ma "She who summons." (20) Vāyu.

Padma gargyi-wang-chug¹ and the ether element³ is Padmai-dra-wa-Chan.³ As one desires a precious object by means of which only one can acquire merits the purification and mental transmutation of all the aggregates the elements, and the functions of the various organs of the senses into Devatā furnish such an object.

Again with the beams of light shooting forth from the "Hūm" in the heart, let the worshipper invoke his Vajra-guru<sup>4</sup> surrounded by the line of Gurus in the upper Heavens before him. Below them is the principal Devatā (Khorlo-Demchog) surrounded by the sixty-two Devatās of the Khorlo-Demchog Mandala (Chakra-sambhāra). Then having imagined that the above Divinities are seated on the fronting Heavens let the worshipper think that he is himself multiplied innumerably. Each of his counterparts should repeat salutation to the Gurus (namogurubhyah) and salutation to the Mandala of Shrī-chakra-sambhāra (Namah Shrī-chakra-sambhāra-mandalebhyah) in honour of the Guru and the Devatās respectively and let cach bow down to them.

Then let him offer the offerings in their order. They are Arghya, Padya, Pushpa, Dhūpa, Aloka, Gandha, Naivedya, and Shabda; saying the following Mantra "Om Sarva-Tathägata-Shri-chakra-Sambhāra-

<sup>(1) &</sup>quot;Padma-gargyi-dvang-phyug-ma. The Lady of Dances." (2) Ākāsha. (3) Padmahi-dra-va-can "She who has the net of Lotuses." (4) rDo-rje-chōs. (5) Water, flowers, incense, lights, perlume, food, music. See A. Avalon's "Principles of Tantra."

Mandala-Chakra-Sarva-Vira-Yogini.  $^{\prime\prime}1$  This should be repeated before each of the offerings which are as follows:—

Arghyam pratishthāyai svāhā <sup>2</sup> Pādyam pratishthāyai svāhā; Vajra-pushpam <sup>3</sup> Āh Hūm; Vajra-Dhūpa <sup>4</sup> Āh Hūm; Vajra Āloka Āh Hūm; Vajra Gandha, Āh Hūm; Vajra Naivedyam, Āh Hūm; Vajra Shabda <sup>5</sup> Āh Hūm

Then after the last Mantra <sup>6</sup> having offered music <sup>7</sup> let the worshipper think of every possible object worthy of offering which is not any one's private property. Let his mind create for itself every imaginable article of worship and worship with them.

Then making the Mudrā of the heavenly treasury, he should say :—

"Obeisance by the grace of the Dharma-Dhātu,\*
the Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, Mantras and the power of
Mudrā; by the grace of my own faith and Samādhi and
by the power of all my good wishes; let every kind of
offering for worship existing in this world, not held in
possession by any one, which is as inconceivably grand and
magnificent as the cloud of offering that was offered by
the Bodhisattva Samanta Bhadra (Kuntu-Zangpo) appear
before my Guru and the Buddhas of the Mandala Chakra
and let them be on the grandest scale."

<sup>(1)</sup> Quaere Yoginibhyah. (2) The text has "pratitcha ye," which is a mistake for "pratishthayai," that is that which is truly and firmly established or the Devata. (3) The flowers and other things are mental offerings. The mind also resolves, "May they be Vajra," that is the embodiment of the great irresistible enduring Vajra. (4) The text has Pushpe Dhupe, etc., ending with Shabda. The nominative form would appear to be correct. (5) Bells, drums, cymbals, conches, etc. (6) See D. 8, note ante.

Having uttered this wish he should snap with his fingers and thumb. Again making the Mudrā on the heart, he should repeat this Mantra:—

Om sarvavid pura pura sūra sūra āvarta āvarta ho nama samanta buddha nām abhismaraye spharana immam gagana kham dharmadhātu akashya samantama sarva tathāgata apari shadhale mandale mama pranite punya jnāna bālena sarva tathāgata balendha bandhasa sthāna balena ca le svāhā.<sup>1</sup>

"Om, all-knowing one, fulfil (my desire), fulfil (my desire); come forward, come forward; be round, and round (the Mandala); Salutation to Thee; I remember the Samanta Buddha; Let this upper space be clear (of obstacles); Let Dharmadhātu the unchanging be everywhere; May the Tathāgata be in the petalled Mandala which is opposite to, and made by, me. Svāhā to all Tathāgatas who are holy, knowledge and power, who are the fuel of strength (strong as fire issuing from fuel), who are the Power of this Mandala, and who are all mighty."

Snap the fingers and thumb again, and worship with the above Mantra. Then let the worshipper say:—

(I) I seek absolution for the sins which I have committed, or attempted to commit, or in

<sup>(1)</sup> The Mantra in the text is in corrupt Sanskrit the meaning of which is not clear. The following is perhaps the correct rendering.

Om sarvavit pura pura sara sara avartasva avartasva ho namah samanta-buddhanama abhismare spharamagaana imam kham (astu) dharmadhatuh akshayah samantatah (astu) sarva-tathagata apare sadale mandale, mama pranite, punya-jināna-balāya sarvatathāgata valendhanalya bandhasamsthānabalāya baliyase svāhā.

which I have taken pleasure when committed (by others) by body, speech, mind; proceeding from motives of lust, anger, sloth, stupidity during all the states of my previous existences time without beginning. I seek absolution for each and every sin so committed in the presence of my Guru and the Devatas of this holy Mandala:

- (2) I will not commit them again (and then he should further say):—
- (3) I (naming himself) do hereby seek refuge in the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha from this moment until I attain the glorious state of Shri-Chakra-Mahāsukha (dPal-khorlo-bDemChoe):
- (4) I vow to continue in the practice and observance of the rules and conditions imposed by Shri-Chakra-Sambhāra:
- (5) I will feel satisfaction and take delight in the merits acquired by laymen, noble Shrāvakas, Pratyeka Buddhas, Bodhisattvas and by all the highest perfect Buddhas:
- (6) I will free those persons who yet remain unfreed:
- (7) I will give courage to those who are dispirited:
- (8) I will help those who have not attained complete Nirvāna to gain the same:
- (9) I will entreat those Buddhas of the ten directions who do not set the wheel of truth (Chös-kyi-khorlo) in motion to do so:
- (10) I will pray and entreat such of the Tathāgatas who intend passing away into Nirvāna not to pass away into Nirvāna;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> So that they may remain to aid others who are not yet liberated from suffering.

(11) I will remain sincerely and earnestly in the two-fold path of Shri-chakra-Sambhāra. And by the merits of my practice of these resolutions may I and all sentient beings speedily attain the state of Shri-chakra-Sambhāra.

The worshipper should repeat this clearly and distinctly three times, remembering at each time the deep meaning of the words which he is repeating. Then he should think that the Divine Beings whom he has invoked are addressing him in reply, thus:—

"Oh, son of noble descent, well have you adopted your abode. If you abide therein of a surety you will attain the highest stage.

Then again worship the Devatās with the brief form of worship already given.

The worshipper should repeat the invocation Mantra Vajra-muh² and say in his mind "Pray come." These constitute the thirteen means of acquiring merits. Then from the Bija Mantra Hūm which lies in the heart emanate ten female Devatās (Dākini) who are the keepers of the doors. There are eight of them in the eight points of the compass and Khanda and Roha are above (zenith) and below (nadir). They are on the east, south, west, north, and then south-east, south-west, north-east, and north-west. Then repeat a syllable (Pada) of the Mantra of the four-faced Devatā and as each Pada is repeated make a snapping noise with the finger and thumb of the left hand. By these means let him think that he has expelled all mischievous Spirits. Then on a

flood of light issuing from the "Hūm" in the heart proceed by stages to make the Vajra-bhūmi (ground); next the wall, ceiling, ceiling curtain with fringes, and net-work of arrows <sup>1</sup> and outside all a fence of divine flames. He should commence this work from within and proceed outward in their order.

Then form the fingers of the left hand into the threatening Mudra <sup>2</sup> and point it at the ten directions, making the snapping noise abovementioned, repeating solemnly the following Mantras thrice:

(Foundation) Om medinī-vajra bhava vajra-bandhana hūm hūm phat.³ (Wall) Om Vajra-prākāra Hūm Vam Hūm.⁴ (Cciling) Om Vajra-panjara Hūm Yam Hūm.⁵ (Cloth) Om Vajra vitāna Hūm Kham Hūm.⁶ (Network) Om Vajra-sharajāla Tram Sham Tram.² (Firefence) Om Vajra-jvālānalārka Hūm Ram Hūm.՞§

Having concentrated the mind on the above protective circles, create from the "Hūm" in the heart Vajra-daggers  $^9$  with Vajra-hilts, and Vajra-clubs.

Placing these in the left and right hands of the innumerable attendants resembling himself let him centre his mind on the innumerable attendants filling the skies who summon the Spirits, including those powerful ones who guard the four directions of the world-system.

<sup>(</sup>t) There is netting work at the top of the sides of the building in the Mandala. (2) Tarjant Mudra: the thumbo on the bent middle finger and the index finger raised. (3) Om earth-Vajra worldly Vajrabondage hum hum Phat (destroy). (4) Om Vajra-fence Hum Vam Hüm. (5) Om Vajra dome or ceiling Hüm Yam Hüm. (6) Om Vajra ceiling cloth Hüm, Kham, Hüm. (7) Om Vajra net work of arrows Tram (protect). Sham (bliss). Tram. (8) Om vajra fire-fence Hüm Ram Hüm. The word jvälänalarka is not clear but fire-fence is the meaning. (9) The Phurpa.

Those who are white <sup>1</sup> take the refuge and enter the path of righteousness.<sup>2</sup> Think of those who are black as being transfixed with a dagger <sup>3</sup> through the crown of their head.

Then orally recite:-

Om gha gha ghataya ghataya sarva-dukham (in text dukhtan) Phat \$-Kilaya kilaya sarvapāpam hūm phat \$-Vajra-kilaya vajra-dhara (in text dharod) adya \$\frac{0}{2} \text{in text adjnapayati} -Sarva-vijnāna-(in text bhignan)-kāya-vākya (in text vakka) chitta \$\frac{0}{2}\$ (in text citta)-kilaya hūm phat.

At the same time imagine that they are pounded into dust by strokes from the Vajra-Hammer.

Then again repeat the Mantra:—Om vajra-mudgara vajra-kīlaya ākotaya hūm phat. $^{10}$ 

Concentrate the mind on the absolution of the sins of the mischievous Spirits and imagine that their Vijnāna-principles have been transferred to the Realm of Buddha Akshobhya. Then the attendants take up their position at the outer fence of Vajras. Imagine that they guard the devotee so long as he does not attain Buddhahood. This is the method by means of which one guards against the possibility of being interrupted whilst seeking to acquire wisdom through meditation on the magical protective

<sup>(1)</sup> Righteously inclined. (2) Bodhisattvik mind. (3) The Phurpa. (4) Om: may the dispersal of the dense mass of darkness of delusion of Avidyā (gha-ghanpatalāvidyāmohāndhakfaravīghātakam) be brought about; may all misery be destroyed. (5) Bind bind (Avidya): may all sin be destroyed. (6) The text has vajra-dharod-ad. (7) Bind firm; hold firm; now proclaims sed. qu. (8) Text has bhignan-kaya-vākka-chitta. (9) Bind all consciousness, body, speech and mind: may all (enemies) be dispersed. (10) Om vajra-clubs hold (under you) firmly, break in pieces Ham Phat.

fences. This is acquiring of causal merits.¹ Then regarding all outward and inward objects to be illusory like dreams say:—

Om svabhāva-shuddha sarva-dharma-svabhāva-shuddho'ham.  $^2$ 

Again, meditating on Māyā (sGyūma, that is the world) as being Shūnyatā (the Void) inconceivable by thought, say —Om: shunyatā-jnāna-vajra-svabhāvātmako'ham.³

This is the acquiring of spiritual merits. The two-fold merit is acquired thus :—  $\,$ 

Imagine arising from Shūnyatā the Mantra Yam, from which issues the Mandala of Air of the shape of a bent bow (semi-circular) with banners at each end; the Mantra Ram, evolving the Mandala of Fire red in colour and triangular in shape with a flaming gem; the Mantra Vam, from which issues the Mandala of Water round of form and white in colour with a pot; the Mantra Lam, from which evolves the Mandala of Earth square in shape and yellow in colour, with three pointed Vajra (Dorji) at the four angles. Then from the Mantra Sām imagine Mount Meru the King of Mountains; the four fences of which are of crystal on the East, gold in the North, ruby in the West, and emerald on the South. It is quadrangular in shape with three tiers of squares thereon and eight turrets. Imagine all these to be placed, the

<sup>(1)</sup> Merits are of two kinds either (a) Causal (Dhātu) rgyu-bsod-nas-kyi shogs; (b) Resultant (Phala) hbras-bu-y-cshes-kyi-tshogs. The first are those which acrue from virtuous acts; and the second is Jnāna. That is wisdom (Prajna) acquired with energy (Virya) and through meditation. (2) Om, I am the pure which is the true nature of all things. (3) I am of the nature of the Void and Vajra knowledge. Mayā in Tibetan is sGyūma, a term applied to the illusive magical show of magicians and conjurers. The phenomenal world is compared (as Shangkara does) to such an illusory exhibition.

one above the other in their order, and on the top of all a multi-coloured, four-headed Vajra, blue on the East, green on the North, red on the West, yellow on the South, and in the Centre dark-blue. On this dark blue ground again place the Mantra Pam from which emanates an eight-petalled lotus. In the centre of the lotus again imagine a ring formed by the sixteen Sanskrit vowels, twice repeated, going from right to the left, thus:—

a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ri, rī, lri, lrī, e, ai, o, au, am, ah.

Consider these thirty-two letters as constituting the essence of the thirty-two signs of physical perfection: 1 and that from meditation thereon there arises the lunar disc 2 upon which imagine the letters:—

Ka, Kha, Ga, Gha, Nga; Cha, Chha, Ja, Jha, Nya; Tha, Da, Dha, Na (hard); Ta, Tha, Da, Dha, Na (soft); Pa, Pha, Ba, Bha, Ma; Ya, Ra, La, Va; Sa Sha, Sha, (hard), Ha, Ksha; Ya, Ra, La, Va, Dha, Ha.<sup>3</sup>

These, when set on the lunar disc going from left to right and duplicated, make the Essence of the eighty exemplary graces 4 the contemplation of which produces the solar disc symbolising the Equality of Wisdom. Imagine, between these two revolving discs, the Mantra "Hūm" white in colour and know it to be the essence of Discriminating Wisdom. On the surface of the solar disc again imagine the Mantras Om, Ā, Hūm the essence of the ordinary physical body, speech, and mind.

<sup>(1)</sup> As regards hair, eyes, teeth, tongue, voice, skin, shoulders, body, etc. The membrum virile should be sunk into the body that is not apparent (2) Typical of the mirror-like aspect of the divine wisdom. (3) In all 40 letters, which are given in Tibetan characters in the text though they are meant to refer to the Sanskrit alphabet. (4) Bodily symmetries and beauties, graceful walk and so forth.

Above all these, meditate upon a Lotus Disc, the pure emblem of the female organ of the Female Deity, I and above that on the Lunar Disc, emblem of the male seed of the Male Deity. I Over these again meditate upon the Mantra Hūm as the true emblem of the Clear Light of one's own mind. I Having meditated upon each of these as being placed the one above the other, imagine that each of the Discs, beginning with the lowest, merges into the next one above it, and all at length into the Mantra Hūm. Then imagine that the Mantra Hūm itself gradually disappears, Ukāra into the body of H or Hakāra, the top [of the latter (Mātrā) into the Nāda, and the latter into the Bindu. I

Then concentrate on the fine, light-red waving flame of the Nada, thinking of it as emitting a sound, 4 humming the Mantra of the twenty-four Heroes (Viras). Think of it as vibrating very quickly and as giving forth sound. Next imagine that this vibrating wave of sound pierce the Solar Disc. Finally the Mantra Hūm merges into, and is mingled with, the Solar Disc.<sup>5</sup> This is the Consciousness which accomplishes everything

<sup>(1)</sup> The Deities created by the mind, the Male according to the Tantrik Buddhists being the Symbol of Power and the Female of the mind which guides and uses it. (2) Sems-kyi-rang-bZhin-hōd-gSalvahi-ngo-vo. The real clear light which is the nature of the Mind. Its nature is clear light; the clear state of uncegnizing super-consciousness undistracted by thoughts which is likened to that of deep sleep. Hūm is the emblem of mind. (3) First disappears in §; the latter in—; this again in — and the last in O. (4) In the Indian Tantra, Nāda is subtle "sound" (Shakti) which in its more massive form as Māyā produces the universe. (5) The subtle point of this waving current of force, which is Nāda, pierces the Solar Disc. That which waves or bends and quickly moves is the sound (6Gra pronounced Da).

(Amogha-Siddhi-Jnāna).¹ All these considered as one, ncluding the objects of worship,² and their receptacles,³ and forming one Mandala is the Consciousness which is Eternal and Immutable (Dharma Dhātu-Jnāna).⁴

Concentrate on the above until it \* is vividly present to the mind's eye. Then proceed as follows:—Within the magical protective fences, created as above by Mantras imagine a grand temple (Vihāra), quadrangular, with four entrances, built of various precious metals, on the summit of Mount Meru \* on each of the four sides. Imagine the walls to be five-fold 'r and of five different colours in the following order, black, white, yellow, red, and green. These walls are surmounted by a yellow metal cornice ornamented with moons, to which are suspended bells with half and full loops of jangling metal

<sup>(1)</sup> Bya-ya-grub-pahi-ye-shes (pronounced lawa-dubpai Yeshe) see anie p. 4. Note 7. Exoterically it is the Dhyani Buddha of the North. called Las-rab-mdics-pahi-zhing khams, meaning the Realm of the most beautiful and best works; and esoterically it is the Almighty Attribute or function of the Perfect Buddha-the Wisdom which succeeds in accomplishing acts. (2) The Mandala and the Devatās which constitute the Mandala. (3) The Devatās are the objects of worship, and the places they occupy are the receptacles. (A) Dhārma-dhātu-ināna is the Sanskrit rendering of the Tibetan 'Chös-kyi-dvyings-kyi-yeshes," the changeless Jnana. At core nothing has absolute independent reality or permanence. They have only a relative truth. (5) That is, the "Chös-kyi-dVyings-kyi-Yeshes"— The Dharma-dhātu-jnāna. (6) Because the Mind has to be exercised in imagining the great, the high, and the exalted; Mount Meru, being the highest thing imaginable, is selected as an object of meditation, as the site of the Vihāra of the God-head or Deity the devotee is going to create and worship with his mind. (7) The four side-walls, each being five-fold, e.g., a black wall, built of some precious material like jet for instance, then conch, then gold, then ruby, and emerald: the ceilings are treated separately.

bells waving in the wind. There are domed-roof towers supported by red corbels, ornamented with the figures of Devis bearing offerings for worship. Each of the four entrances have pillared porticos, the pillars being surmounted by four-tiered cornices. These again are topped by the Wheel of Dharma, figures of antelopes.1 umbrellas, banners, as also yak-tail fans with jewelled handles. Imagine 2 a beautiful arrangement of flowers, and gems and decorations and bannerets. The corbels supporting the cornice on the inner side are coloured blue on the east, green on the north, red on the west, and vellow on the south. The fourfold central wheel is surmounted by a dome in the form of a Stupa (Chorten) 3 with four tiers at the base. Then imagine that outside the Vihara there are the eight Great Cremation Grounds of the dead as follows:

On the East Tumdrak; on the North Tsangtsing-Khrigspa; on the West Wur-Wur-Barva; on the South Jig-su-rungva; on the South-East Nagstshalphun sum-tshogs-pa; on the South-West Münpamizadpa; on the North-West Kili-Kili-da-dok-pa; on the North-East Ha-Ha-Gödpa.

In each of the burning grounds respectively meditate upon the following Devatās:

<sup>(1)</sup> The ancient Vihāras seem to have borne these symbols of the peaceful character of these edifices. (2) On the top of the gates and of the Vihāra. (3) There are four circles one within the other. Over this supported by columns is a stipa-shaped roof, that is, dome. (4) gTum-drag, i.e., "gruesome;" "awfu!" (5) Tsang-tsing-hKhrigspa; "dense thicket or jungle." (6) Wūr-Wūr-hBarva; "burning with the Wur Wur sound." (7) hJjgs-surungva; "the terrible." (8) The perfectly endowed forest. (9) "The ever gloomy" or "interminable gloom." (10) Kill-Kill-sgra-sgrog-pa; "Resounding with the cries Kill Kill," that is the shrill notes of eagles and other birds of prey. (17) Ha-Ha rGddpa; "resounding with the wild laughter Ha Ha;"

1. Yellow Indra, mounted on an elephant, holding a thunderbolt. 2. Yellow Yaksha, mounted on a horse and holding a mace. 3. White Varuna, mounted on a Makara¹ and holding a noose. 4. Blue Yama, mounted on a buffalo holding a lance. 5. Red Agni, mounted on a goat, four-handed, whose two right hands make the gesture of giving boons, and hold a three-headed mace, and whose two left hands hold a rosary and a vessel containing drops (rilbu: that is of wine). 6. Black Rākshasa, mounted on a resuscitated dead body, holding a sword and a skull. 7. Green Marut, mounted on a deer, holding a banner. 8. White Vang-Dan,² mounted on a bull, holding a three-pointed thunderbolt.

All these are beautifully garmented and bedecked with jewels. They are each accompanied on their left by their consorts of the same colour as themselves, and all bow towards the Victorious One (Chom-dan-da).<sup>3</sup>

Again, think of these cemeteries as respectively adorned with the eight kinds of Gigantic Trees, one kind in each as follows:

Shirisa, Ashvattha, Ankola, <sup>4</sup> Tsuta, <sup>4</sup> Karanja, Lataparakati, <sup>4</sup> Partipata, and Bhata. <sup>5</sup> These are eight great trees which adorn the burning grounds. There are eight

<sup>(1)</sup> A mythical animal in part like an alligator, the vehicle of Veneriul) Sanskrit, Năgarāja. They are of two kinds, viz.:—(a) The ordinary Tiras-chan-Nāga animal-scrpent or Snakes; and (b) The Driyu-Nūga-Serpent-Spirits which are represented as being half human and half snake, the portion above the waist being human, and when females much more beautiful than human women. The body of, and the portion below, the waist is said to be that of a snake. And these Nāgarājās (King among Nāgas) are decorated with 3, 5, 7 or 9 hooded heads of serpents which appear as a hood over their human head. (3) bCom-lDan-hDas or the "victorious one," who having conquered the host of Māra has passed away from misery. Here Shri-Chakra-Sambhara, (4) Qu. (5) Qu. Pārijāta, Vata, Cf. eight Kulavriksha.

Female Devis, headed by Drag-Tum-mo,¹ who as doorkeepers guard these places. Then there are the eight Serpent-spirit-kings,² to wit the eight who are Norgyay,³ Jogpo,⁴ Top-kyi-Gyu,⁵ Padma,⁶ Hulunta,ˀ Rigs-Dan,⁶ Dung-Kyong,॰ and Mahā-padma.¹º

Then there are eight Clouds; namely, Dra-drag-pa, 11 Mugs-pa, 12 Mun-pa, 13 Kuntu-Khyilva, 14 Gang-pa, 15 Babpa, 16 Dragpo, 17 and Khrigspa. 18 These are the eight clouds. Again there are the eight Rivers, the eight Fires, and the large Stūpas, in each of the great cremation grounds. Then there are in each cemetery and according to each sect of (worshippers) Avatāras, 19 Viras, Yoginis, Siddhas, Vidyādharas, Pretas, Rākshasas, Yakshas, 26 Ghouls, Elementals, 21 the male and female "sky-goers" 22 and Jackals. Thinking that each of the cemeteries is full of these, then imagine that these eight burning grounds enclose the Vihāra.

Next imagine within the latter a circle within which again picture an eight-petalled lotus. Let the worshipper think of himself in the centre of the Lotus as being

<sup>(</sup>I) Drag-gTum-mo, "The greatly angry" (or The Angry and Haughty One). (2) Naga (Tibetan = Klu [pronounced Loo]. (3) "Increasing wealth" = Nor-rgyas. (4) "The Carpenter "= h Jogpo. (5) "The cause of might "= Stobs-kyi-rgyu. (6) Lotus (Padmanāgarājā). (7) Hulunta=Huludu=a Nāgarājā. (8) Rigs-ldan=Of noble birth. (9) Dung-sKyong=Shangkha-pāla Nāgarājā. (10) Great Lotus=Mahā Padma. (11) sGra-grag-pa, The noisy (Thunder clouds). (12) rMugs-pa=the misty (Mists). (13) KuntuhKhyilva=the dark or gloomy (fogs). (14) The wreathing (clouds). (15) The filling : those which envelope the whole sky or landscape. (16) hBab-pa=the descending (Rain clouds). (17) The fierce (Fast drifting clouds which move before the storms). (18) hKhrigspa-The enshrouding, (10) That is each of the sects such as Karmakargyuts, Dugpa-Kargyut, Nying-mapa, etc., have their own Siddhas, etc., and these are in each of the cemeteries. (20) Giving the Sanskrit equivalents for the Tibetan in text. (21) hByung-po. (22) mKhah-hgro-dang-mKhah-hgro-mas.

the Chief Devata, Khorlo-Demchog (Chakra-Mahāsukha) with four faces symbolising the four Purified Elements, 1 the four Boundless Wishes, 2 the four Emancipations, 3 and the four Acts. 4

The face in front is blue, that on the left green, that at the back red, and that on the right yellow. To symbolise that he does not change from the Dharmadhātu-jnāna,<sup>5</sup> the body is of a blue colour. To show that all the three Lokas <sup>6</sup> are under His vision and that He knows the Three Times <sup>7</sup> each Face has three eyes. To show that He knows the process of the evolution and involution of the twelve Nidānas <sup>8</sup> (categories bound together by the chain of mutual dependence,) and that

<sup>(</sup>I) hByung-va-bzhi (pronounced jung-va), that is, earth (sa) : water (choo); fire (mé); air (rlung), (2) Tshad-med-bzhi or dNving-rie (compassion); dGah-va (affection); and Byams-pa (Love) bTangsNyoms (equal regard or impartiality). (3) rNampar-tharpa-bzhi. These are: (a) dNgös-po-sTong-pa-nvid (Bhāva-shūnvatā); (b) dNgöspo-med-pa-sTongpa-nyid (Abhāva-shūnyatā); (c) Dön-dam-sTongpanvid (Paramārtha-shūnvatā); (d) gZhan-gvi-dNgös-pohi-sTongpa-nvid (the voidness of others that is all objectivity). Emancipation is the realization of these four truths, (4) hPhrin-las-bzhi. That is the peaceful (Zhi-va) the grand upholding (zGvas-pa) the fascinating and producing (dVang-va) and the fierce, stern and destructive (dragpo). (5) See ante, pp. 4, 5. (6) The three Lokas are Kāmaloka or sensual world. Rūpaloka where there is form without sensual craving, and Arūpaloka the formless spiritual world. There are six of the first, viz.:- Deva, Asura, Human, Preta, Tiraschan, Naraka; seventeen of the second or Brahmalokas, and four of the Arūpalokas. (7) Past, present and future. (8) The twelve Nidanas: the chain of causation, i.e., causes of existence: (1) Avidyā, (2) Samskāra, (3) Vijnāna, (4) Nāmarūpa, (5) The six Ayatanas, (6) Sparsha, (7) Vedanā, (8) Trishnā, (9) Upādāna, (10) Bhava, (11) Jāti, (12) Jarā Marana; that is, (1) Ignorance, (2) Impression, (3) Cognition, (4) Name and form, (5) The six senses, (6) Touch, (7) Sensation, (8) Desire or Attachment or Craving, (9) Enjoyment, (10) Existence (11) Birth, (12) Old Age and Death. The first five are the Avidya, Sangskara, Buddhi, Ahangkara, Manas and five senses of Hindu philosophy.

He knows the twelve Projections 1 thoroughly, He is represented as with twelve hands.

To show that the Perfect Mind<sup>2</sup> is both the Void<sup>3</sup> and Compassion<sup>4</sup> he holds in the upper hands a Dorje and a Bell.<sup>6</sup> To show that Power<sup>6</sup> and Wisdom<sup>7</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Phowa or projections. This is a very secret science, known to adepts in the Demehog-Tantra, in itself one of the most advanced doctrines. Such adepts, it is said, may be found in the Monastery of Punakha and in Tsari and Khams in Thibet. One form of it is taught publicly to those who desire to practice it. It enables a person to project his Consciousness (Viināna-skandha) just before his death into some other form. (2) Byang-chub-kvi-sems. The mind is the source of both good and evil thoughts, so the Text says not merely mind (sems) but well-trained or perfected mind (Byang-chubsems). This is Bodhi or the purified mind. Hence the term Byang-chub-sems dPah for a Bodhisattya or one aspiring and next to Buddhahood. (3) sTong-pa-nvid or Shūnvatā. See p. 2. Note (1), ante. (4) sNying-rie-Karunā. The goal of the Mahāyāna Buddhist is expressed in the wish "May I attain Buddhahood in Dharmakava and for the good of others may I empty the very last pits of Sangsara (worldly existence) by the acquisition of indestructible compassion." Again it is said "Not erring in existence (Sangsāra) nor remaining inactive in the tranguil state (zhiva = the passive state of Nirvāna); May I be able to emancipate sentient beings as infinite as the Heavens." The Mahavana Buddhist seeks not mere tranquillity. but working for the benefit of all so as to attain the state which is both Void (Shūnyatā) and Compassion (Karunā). (5) That is, these are symbols of Shunyata (for Vaira is ultimately this) and Karuna, (6) Thabs; the Power to do and the Means (Upaya) or method by which anything is done as compared with Shes-rab the wisdom (Praina) which guides and utilises it. According to Tantrik Buddhism the first is a male and the second a female principle. This is mere symbolism for worship. Such and other statements are not mere Dogmas but a means of training the mind to reach Shinvatā which in its essence is Compassion or Love for all. The Buddhist Tantra does not so much say "Here is the answer or theory, train your mind to believe so," but "Here are the problem and the means, work out the answer for yourself." (7) Shes-rab = Prajna. She utilises the former in order that Nirvana may be obtained, Thabs is associated as phenomenal objects, (sNangva = Rūpa) bliss

are ever in union the first or uppermost two hands embrace His Spouse.¹ The next two hands hold the raw elephanthide, emblem of ignorance, over the upper part of the body.² The third (right) hand holds a drum (Damaru), to signify that He proclaims the most joyous tidings. The fourth (right) hand brandishes a battle-axe, to signify that he cuts off births and deaths, root and trunk. The fifth (right) hand holds a dagger³ to show that He cuts off pride and the six sins.⁴ The sixth (right) hand holds a trident, to signify that He destroys the sins pertaining to the three Lokas.⁵

To show that Perfect Mind 6 is endowed with supreme bliss, the third left hand holds a staff (surmounted by a Dorji). To signify that He does away with all ideas which regard things as material or immaterial,? the fourth left hand holds a skull filled with blood (bDeva), clearness (gSalva), pure intellect (Rigpa), Shūnyatā. The two are inseparable. The above are systematic stages of progress. The essence of this Buddhistic doctrine is Thabs or the great Compassion and /Shunvatā are ever associated with it as the supremely Pure Experience which is beyond all worlds. (1) The hands embrace the spouse to show that Thabs and Shes-rabs are ever in union. See Notes, ante. (2) In the Tibetan Tantras, the Ishtadevatā (Yidam) is the Ideal at which the worshipper aims. His form, colour, hands, implements, etc., are particular means of attainment. The key to these symbols is provided in the explanation given. As He tears the elephant of ignorance asunder. He holds the raw elephant-hide aloft with His two next hands to clothe the upper part of his body. (3) Gri-gug, a knife, dagger and scraper combined. (4) (a) Pride = Nga-rgval. (b) Dis-belief = Ma-dad. (c) Want of serious devotion = Dön-du-gNyerva-med-nyid. (d) Distraction = rNamg-gYengs. (e) Inattention = Nang-sdud. (f) Boredom = skyo-vas-nyan-pa. (5) That is the root sins, Anger, Sloth and Lust. (6) Byang-chub-kyi-sems-bde-va-chenpodang-ldan-pa, that is, Bodhi-chit. (7) dNgös-po-dang-dNgös-po-medpahi-rnam-par-rtog-pa-bcad-pa = As He destroys the notion of substance and no-substance. By contemplation on the Heruka, Samvag-ināna is attained.

show that knowledge holds the nature of sentient beings, the fifth left hand holds a Vajra-noose. To show that He has shaken off all Samsaric delusions, the sixth left hand holds the head of the four-faced Brahmā. To signify that out of His great Compassion He still lives in the world of sentient beings, He treads with the outstretched right leg the prostrate body of an emaciated red figure of time the holding a curved dagger and skull, who represents the extreme of Nirvana, being a state of utter passing away.

To show that to His great Consciousness there is neither subject nor object, <sup>4</sup> His bent left leg treads the form of a Black Destroyer <sup>5</sup> lying stretched (face downwards) holding in His two right hands a drum (Damaru) and curved dagger, and in His two left hands a staff (Khatvanga) and a skull symbolising the extreme of eternal Sangsāra. <sup>6</sup> To signify that merits have been acquired in the fullest measure, He (the Heruka) ties His hair in a knot on the crown of His head, which is adorned with a gem which grants all desires. <sup>7</sup> To denote that the Bodhisattvik mind attains higher and higher degree, the left side of His knotted hair is surmounted by the

<sup>(1)</sup> gTimug (Stupidity): Moha—Skt. (2) Düs-mtshan-ma; literally having the sign of time, a Devi representing time. She lives and is therefore coloured red; she is emaciated, for she does not produce. The posture and the figures symbolise the extremes of various doctrines. Here the Devi is the type of belief in the extreme of passive Nirvāna, and the Black Destroyer the type of belief in an eternal action Sangsāra. (3) That is of all phenomenality or the belief that Nirvāna is the sole eternal reality—a belief to be also, as an extreme, avoided. (4) To show that to His great wisdom (Shes-rab-chenpo—Mahā-Praja) there is no Pudgala (gang-zag) and Dharma (chōs) subject and object, or enjoyer and enjoyment. (5) b Jig-byed, translated by Gooma de Koros as Vidnangsāka. (6) Sæ Note 2, antle. (7) Yid-bZhin-norbu, i.e., Chintamani denoting that He grants all wishes of those who ask Him.

first-day phase of the moon.\(^1\) To show that His various acts serve the purpose of all sentient beings, the top of His head is adorned with a multi-coloured Vajra (Dorji) having four points.\(^2\) To signify that the five kinds of wisdom are in Him perfectly developed, each of the heads is adorned with a crown of five dry skulls.\(^3\) To denote that the fifty letters have been purified, He wears a garland of fifty freshly severed heads.\(^4\) To signify that Mara and all heresy are overcome, His faces frown and His teeth are set. His earrings stand for fortitude, necklace for charity, bracelets for chastity, girdle for energy, and the wheel of bone on the crown of His head for Dhyana.

Ashes from the cremation ground (rubbed on His body) and worshipping objects borne outside <sup>5</sup> denote Wisdom.<sup>6</sup> Thus He is adorned with the six bone ornaments symbolising the six Pāramitās.<sup>7</sup>

Being heroic in His destruction of Mara and having cast aside all belief in the reality of matter and mind,<sup>8</sup> He wears round His middle a Tiger's skin loosened,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>(</sup>I) The first day after new moon. (2) These point to East, South, West and North which are coloured white, yellow, red, and green respectively. (3) The bones of the head, with the skin taken off, quite clean and dry. (4) The letters of the Sanskrit alphabet are fifty in number and the heads stand as the gross manifestations of them. See Arthur Avalon's "Shakti and Shakta": Chapters on Origin of Mantra and Varnamala. (5) The text reads Thalchengyi-rgya-dang-mchod-ph yir-thogs-shes-rabs-ste. The seal of the Cremation ground Ashes, and worshipping objects borne outside (represent) Praina (Shes-rab). (6) Prajna-Shes-rab. (7) Charity, Chastity, Fortitude, Energy, Tranquillity, Wisdom. (8) gZung-hDzin is put aside. gZung-hDzin-spangs-pas = to denote that He has forsaken the holding of certain things to be permanent and such notions or beliefs. (9) The tiger skin denotes gZung-hDzin and His wearing it loose denotes casting off, gZung=outward object, hDzin = inner perceiving subject.

showing that the virtue of His three principles ' are fully developed and that He graciously follows after and saves erring beings overpowered and maddened by obscuring passions. His body has symmetry and grace, His visage is heroic, stern and severe, He is full of energy and aweinspiring, and yet He is compassionate and His features of a peaceful cast.<sup>2</sup> These are the nine different aspects or grades of His splendour and magnificence.

He embraces Vajra Vārāhī who clings to Him <sup>3</sup> and who is red <sup>4</sup> of colour <sup>5</sup> because She is devoted to the service of all sentient beings. She has only one face to denote that all things have but one taste <sup>6</sup> in the "That." To signify that She comprehends both Truths, apparent

Skū = Body = (Kāyā). gSungs = Speech (Vāk). Thugs = Mind=(Chitta), (2) This Devata (Demchog) is depicted as being of a semi-wrathful type: neither terrible like the Krodha-Bhairavas nor yet wholly peaceful. He is serious, energetic and stern. (3) He is standing. She is in sexual union clinging to Him with the legs passed round the Devata's back, as represented in the Tangkas. (4) She is red because red is the colour of love. She loves all beings in the Sangsara and would save them. Therefore She is coloured red and clings to the Male who is emblematic of the Method (Thabs) to save. e.g., Sadhana and Dhyana. (5) She is represented Red-the colour of Love-to show that She is Love and actuated by Love to the service of all sentient beings. (6) Ro = rasa. That is, all are at base one considered as the "That" the bliss of which has been compared by Kāmalasila to the virgin's bliss in love. (7) Chös-thams-cad-de-bzhin-nyid-du-ro-gcig-pas zhal-gcig-pas. In the "That" everything. The "That" (De-bzhin-nyid or De-Khona-nyid, or Ji-bzin-nyid) is thus explained. The ether or Akasha (nam-mKhah) is that which offers no resistance to motion and therefore induces no feeling of touch. So that which can only be described by saying "not that" "not that" when every picture of everything is presented to the mind and is yet Itself indescribable is called the "That." Has it form, touch, smell or any other thing? No; and so on with the rest. Then there is nothing? No. There is something which to us is nothing since it cannot be named. It is the ultimate Mysterious "That."

and real,1 She has two hands. With the left holding a human skull full of blood. She embraces the Male, denoting that She confers Supreme Bliss. The right hand holds a curved dagger with a Vajra hilt symbolising that Wisdom-Consciousness which cuts away every thought 2 and destroys all sinful obscuring passions and Maras. She thrusts this dagger menacingly in all the ten directions. To show that She has untied the knot which holds all things as they appear. Her hair is loose and flowing. To denote Her freedom from the obscuring veil of evil passion She is naked. She is three-eved, garlanded with fifty, and crowned with five dried skulls. She wears five bone ornaments.3 To show that She is inseparate from Method.4 She encircles the body of the Bhagavan with Her limbs and embraces Him. Appearance. 5 Method 6 and Great Compassion? are the Male Deity whilst the Void,8 Prajna,9 Tranquillity 10 and Great Bliss 11 are the Female Deity. 12

<sup>(</sup>r) bDen-pa-gNvis-the two truths. They are Drang-don apparent or vvavahärika truth and Nges-don or real or paramärthika truth. The first is the world-experience of the phenomenal world. The second is noumenal truth or Shunyata, the wisdom which knows in actual experience that all things exist only in the mind but have no independent reality either as mental or external objects. (2) rTog-pa-thams-cad-bCad-pahi-veshes, the Jnana which away all rTog-pa that is Kalpanā, Vitarka. In Dhyāna ( or Meditation on the Supreme) the simplest notions "yes" or "no," "is" or "is not" not to speak of such qualifications as "is good." "is bad," etc., are obstructions to and interceptions of the Dhyana, All such thoughts are rTogpa, that is Kalpana, something by which the mind is arrested and prevented from flowing on. Her Sadhaka is freed from all these. (3) She has not the ashes which are the Sixth. (4) Vide ante, p. 23, Note 6. (5) Snang-va-that is, the phenomenal universe. (6) Thabs. See ante, p. 23. (7) sNying-rje-chenpo = (Mahā-Karuna) Lhag-mthong = A super conscious state in Dhyana. (8) Shūnyatā = sTongpa. (9) Shes-rab = Prajnā. (10) Tranquillity= Zhi-gnas. (II) bDeva = Bliss. (I2) She thus represents Shunyata or the Great Void.

To show that these two must be in union, <sup>1</sup> They are depicted as in sexual union touching at all points of contact. To denote that the fire of Supreme Wisdom <sup>2</sup> burns up all obstacles and (the influence of) malignant Spirits within or without (the two Devatas) should be meditated upon as in union in the midst of a halo of flames emitted by the Supreme Wisdom. <sup>3</sup>

Passing to the four petals of the Lotus, blue Khandoma  $^4$  is on the Eastern petal, green Lāma  $^6$  on the Northern petal, red Khanda-Rohe  $^6$  on the Western petal, yellow Zugs-chen-ma  $^7$  on the Southern petal.

Each of these has one head but four hands.

The two right hands of each hold a drum (Damaru) and a curved dagger. The two left hands of each hold a skull filled with blood and a staff. They are quite naked with their right legs outstretched. On the four intervening points (of the compass) that is, South-East, North-East, North-West, and South-West are four urns made of precious metals and filled with the water of wisdom. On the top of these there are the five nectars in skull-bowls, thus making

<sup>(</sup>t) In the XVIIth Chapter on Prajnā-pāramits of the Dvags-pothar-regvan by Dvags-Lha-sGampo rJo-btsin, Mila's foremost disciple it is said that Prajnā separated from Method binds to Nirvāna and method without Prajnā to Sangsāra. (2) Yeshes-Chenpohi-mes. (3) Yeshes-Chenpohi-mes. (3) Yeshes-Men Dakimi. Best of the Sangsara (2) Yeshes-Chenpohi-mes. Hand which holds the Cup of Blood. (4) That is, mKhah-hGro-ma (Dākini). "She who moves through the sky." (5) Not a Tibetan priest but a female Devatā so named. (6) This is as in text: probably the corruption of some Sanskrit name. (7) gZugs-chen-ma meaning "she having body" =Rūpini. (8) Yeshes-kyi-chu: literally, "water of wisdom" but it is generally meant to signily the wine which is the nectar of wisdom, i.e., Jaānāmrita. In the Indian Tantra Wine is known as Causal Water (Kāranavāri).

the Chakra of great bliss. Outside these are fences, pillars, beams, rafters, and ceilings, made up of curved daggers each having the half of a Dorje as their hilt. Outside these is the blue Mandala of the Mind with eight points.<sup>2</sup>

In the eastern point thereof lies Pulira-Malaya 3 where abide Khanda-Kapālī and Rab-Tummo.4 In the northern point thereof lies Jalandhara where abide Mahākamakala and Tumpahi-mig-chen-ma.5 In the western point thereof lies Ugyen where abide Kāmakalā and Woddan-ma.6 In the southern point thereof lies Arputa where abide Chewa-nampar-tsegma? and Na-chenma,8 In the south-east point thereof lies Godavari where dwell Sura-vairi and Tanpai-lo-chen-ma.9 In the south-west point thereof lies Ramesvari where abide O-pa-me 10 and Mihū-thūng-ma.11 In the northwestern point thereof lies Devikota where abide Doriewöt 12 and Lankai-Wang-Chugma, 13 In the northeastern point thereof lies Malava where abide Dorievi-ku 14 and Shing-dib-ma. 15 The blue Mandala of Mind 16 is in the sky and enjoying there. They (the Devatas of the Mandala) purify the spaces above the surface of the

<sup>(</sup>r) Thugs—Sanskrit = Chitta. (2) rTsibs: literally, ribs or spokes. (3) Puliramalaya—These are twenty-four Tirtha-Sthanas. (4) Rab-gTumor: meaning "The furious or very angry." (5) gTumpahi-mig-can-ma—She with fierce eyes. (6) Höd-IDan-ma: meaning "The effuigent "Parbabivasti. (7) mCheva-tNamparbTsegma: meaning "She who has her teeth ever set on end." (8) sNa-chen-ma: meaning "She with a large nose." (9) bTan-pahi-blo-can-ma—"She with the firm mind." (10) Höd-dPag-med = "Boundless light." (17) That is, the "Dwarfish lady." (12) rDo-rjo-up Höd—Vajra-prabbi; vjara light or brilliance. (13) Lan-Kahi-dVang-Phyūg-ma=Lankeshvari. (14) rDorjo-hi-sKn=Vajrakāya. (15) Shing-grib-ma = "Shadow of the trees." (16) Thugs-kyj-kyli-khor.

Earth. This Mandala is surrounded by a fence of Vajras and pillars, beams, rafters and ceiling made of Vajras. This constitutes the very self of the incomprehensible secret of the Mind.<sup>2</sup>

Outside the above there is the red Mandala of Speech with eight points. At the eastern point is Kamarūpa where abide Angūri and Airāvati. At the northern point lies Otre where abide Dorje-Ralpachen³ and the Great Destructress.⁴ In the western apex lies Trisha-kun⁵ where abide Pa-wo-chenpo ⁵ and Lungi-shug-chen-ma.² At the southern point lies Kosala where abide Dorje-hung-zad⁵ and Chang-thung-ma.⁵ In the south-east lies Kalinga where abide Rabtu-zangpo¹o and Shamadevi.¹¹ In the south-west lies Lampaka where abide Dorje-zangpo¹a and Shintu-zangmo¹a In the north-east lies Kantsi where live Jig-jed-chempo¹⁴ and Ta-na-ma.¹⁵ In the north-east lies Himalaya where abide Mig-mi-Zang¹a and Khagana.

<sup>(</sup>I) Probably the Mind is trained to think of the Devatās as being in the sky because the sky being unobstructed by other objects offers no impediment to the forming of a complete mental picture. By being in the sky they purify it. (2) The Vihāra, its occupants and surroundings denote the mysterious forces which are the Devatā and Chitta. The Sādhaka begins by endowing the mind principle of the Devata with virtues and functions so that he does not meditate upon an un-thinking form alone. (3) He who has the Vajra-matted hair = Vajra-jātā. (4) hJigs-byed-chen-mo-Destructress. (5) Trishakune (one of the twenty-four Tirthasthanas or places of pilgrimage). (6) dPahvo-chenpo: Mahāvīra: great hero. (7) rLung-gi-shugs-can-ma-"She of the force of the Wind." (8) Vajra-hung-kāra. (9) ChhanghThung-ma-"She who drinks wine." (10) Rabtu-bZangpo-Sūbhadra. (11) Ou. Shyāma-Devi. (12) rDorje-bZangpo-Vajrabhadra. (13) Shintu-bZangmo-"She who is very good." (14) hJig-Jed-Chenpo—"The great Destroyer." (15) rTa-rNa-ma—"She with the horse's ears." (16) Mig-mi-bZang (Virupaksha):-the slanting eye attributed to the Shivamurti.

These which constitute the red wheel of speech dwell upon the surface of the Earth and purify it. It is surrounded by a fence of Lotuses, and by pillars, beams, rafters and ceiling of Lotuses. It is the very Self¹ of the incomprehensible secrets of Speech.²

Outside the Mandala there lies again the white eightpetalled Mandala of the body (Kāyā). At the eastern point Pretapuri dwell Top-po-che³ and Khorlohi-shugschenma.⁴ At the northern point Grihadeva dwell Rinchendorji⁵ and Khanda Roha, at the western point Sourakhta dwell Tamdin⁵ and Shondini. At the southern point Suvarna-dvipa † dwell Namkhai-Nyingpo 8 and Khorloi-go-chama.⁵

At the south-eastern point Nagara dwell Shri Heruka <sup>10</sup> and Shintu-pah-mo. <sup>11</sup> At the south-western point Sindhu dwell Padma-gargyi-wangchuk <sup>12</sup> and Topschen-ma. <sup>13</sup> At the north-western point Maro dwell

<sup>(1)</sup> Ngo-vo—that is, the true self. (2) Vak (gSang): having thus dealt with the Mandalas of Mind (Chitta) and Speech (Vāk) the text proceeds to the description of the Mandala of the Body (Kayā). (3) sTobs-po-che—Mahābala; the mighty. There are twenty-four Tirthashfanas (gnas-yūl) in Jambudvipa which are sacred to the Hindus and Tantrik. Bauddhas. As regards the latter, see Arthur Avalon's "Origin of the Vajrayāna the Potentia". (4) hKhorlohi-shugs-chenma—"She who has the force of the Chakra. (5) Rinchen-fDorje—Ratnavajra—genn-vajra. (6) rTamGrin—Hayafrus, i horse's neck. Though the paintings denote him with a horse's head, yet the name refers to the neck denoting connection with "Vāk" (speech). (7) In text Suverna. (8) Nam-Khahi-sNyinghpo—Akāsha-garbha. (9) hKhorlohi-go-chama—She who has the armour of Chakra. (10) dPal-Heruka. (11) Shitu-Pah-mo—She who is very heroic or the great heroine. (12) Padma-gargyi-dVang-phyug—Padma Nateshvara; Padma Lord of dances. (33) sTops-chen—ma—Mahābali; She of great might.

Nampar-nang-dzad $^1$  and Khorlo-gyurma $^2$ . At the northeastern point Kūlūta dwell Dorje-Sempah $^3$  and Tsöndü-chen-mo $^4$ .

This Mandala is white in colour. These enjoy beneath the earth and purify the nether-world. This Mandala is surrounded by a fence of Chakras<sup>8</sup>. It is the very self of the incomprehensible mystery of the Body<sup>8</sup>. All the male Heroes<sup>7</sup> have each one head and four hands. The right and left upper hands hold a Dorje and a bell respectively and hold their Spouses in embrace<sup>8</sup>. The lower right hand holds a drum (Damaru) and the left hand a staff surmounted by a Dorje (Khatvanga)<sup>8</sup>. Some Lamas say that this hand holds a skull-bowl whilst the staff is held in the inner bend of the elbow.

In dress, ornaments and posture they resemble Dorje Phagmo<sup>10</sup>. Outward of this is the circle or conclave of the

<sup>(1)</sup> rNampar-sNang-mDzad-Vairochana, (2) hKhorlo-sGvurma -The wielder of the Chakra, (3) sDorie-sems-dPah = Vairasattva (A) brTsön-hGrus-chen-mo=Mahāvīryā: She of great energy, (5) Discus: hKhorlo. The offensive weapon used by the Sikhs in battle and the ancient Mahabharata heroes. (6) Sku-higSangva-bSamgvis-Mikhvabs-pahi-ngo-vo-ho. This is the real incomprehensible mystery of the Body of the Bhagavan or Shri Heruka made up of an aggregate of other Devatas or the purified and deified constituent principles which have been enumerated. dPah-bo=Viras. (8) Kha-sByor-chenpohi-tshül-gyi-bzhugspa-ho; that is, they are in the condition of the great coupling. i.e., coitus. (9) Shiva's Khatvanga is, according to Indian iconography, surmounted by a skull. Here the Khatyanga is surmounted by a trident. The Khatvanga is variously surmounted by a trident (Dorje) skull or gem according to the Devata-Thus the Dākinī Vārāhī has a Khatvanga surmounted by a Dorie on a triple head; the lowest being a fresh bleeding head, the next one in decay and the topmost a dry skull; the Dākinī Singhamukhi's Khatvanga bears a trident (Trisula) and so does that of Guru Padmasambhava. (10) rDorje-Phagmo=Vajravārāhī. They are each in contact at all points-that is, in the act of coition.

sacred devotion1. The northern entrance is guarded by the crow-headed guardian2, the southern by the owl-headed guardian3, the eastern by the sow-headed guardian4. and the western by the dog-headed guardian5. In the southern entrance dwells Shinie-tanma6 the right half of whose body is blue and the left half vellow. In the southwest dwells Shin-je-pho-nya-ma7 the right half of whose body is vellow and the left red, in the north-west Shin-iecheva-ma8 is on guard. The right side of her body is red and the left green. The guardian on the north-east is Shin-je-jom-ma9 whose body is green on the right and blue on the left. All these resemble the Chief Devata Vaira-vogini as regards the number of faces and hands and the different implements which they hold. All the Virās and Yoginis10 have features of the wrathful type. They are themselves filled with great bliss. Their brows are crowned with a garland of Dorie<sup>11</sup> from which shoot forth miraculous rays. In particular the guardians of

<sup>(1)</sup> The Deities created by the Mind are of two classes. viz. :- Inani (Yeshes-pa) and Bhakta (Damtshig-pa). The latter are those first imagined and they invite the Inani-devatas. wait upon, serve, and worship Them. At length the Jnanis are absorbed in the Bhaktas; the latter in the Mantras; these into the Bija and finally all disappear in Shunyata, It is the conclave of the Bhakta Devatās which is here meant. (2) Kha-gDong = Kāka-mukhī; Kakāsye, etc., is the Mantra of this door-keeper and so with the rest. (3) Hug-gDong= Uluka-mukhi: Ulūkāsve etc. (4) Phag-gDong = Varāha-mukhī; Shūkarā-sve. etc. (5) Khvi-gDong = Kukkura-mukhi; Shvanasye, etc., (6) gShinrie-brTanma = She who is the Pillar of Yama. (7) gSin-rie-pho-ñama = Female messenger of Yamarāja (skt = Yamadūtī). (8) gSin-riemchevama. (9) gSin-rje-hJoms-ma. The mantras are set out in another fascicule of the Tantra. (10) rNal-hByor-ma. (11) Vaira-mālā: rDo-rie-Phrengva. Not fierce but terrible on account of the awful glory and beauty so that men can scarcely look upon them.

the doors are seated on Pretas¹ and are very fierce and blazing of mien. Thus meditate upon them. Various drugs, rich and nutritious aliments and nectar fill the angles and corners in the space between the Devatas. There are also eight urns of gems the necks of which are adorned with knots and bows of celestial silk and surmounted by wish-granting trees² laden with flowers and fruit. There are pillars, beams, rafters and ceilings ornamented with vari-coloured, four-pointed Vajras. The worshipper should meditate upon all this Mandala consisting of the dwellings and their immates quite clearly and distinctly and without any vagueness and dimness. They should be meditated upon as being the Dual-Unity which is, as appearance, form and in itself the formless Void or Shūnyata³.

With a view to avoid differences in the regard with which mind-created and self-existing Devatas are held one should think thus. These

<sup>(1)</sup> Pretas: unhappy spirits or ghosts. Each Deity has one Preta. (2) dPag-bsam-shing: Kalpataru. (3) Literally appearances (sNang-va-dang) and Shūnyatā (sTongpa) united of (zungduhjugpahi) the selfness (bdag-nyid)—having—in—do, meditate (can-du-bSgom-par-byaho.) That is:—meditate (upon it) as being the very self of the united being of Aloka (appearance) and Shūnvatā. That is Form (Rūpa) and the formless Void (Shūnvatā) united in One; what in other schemes is called the phenomenal and the real or spiritual. Shangkarāchāryya if (as western critics allege) he lived after the development of Buddhist philosophy may have borrowed from it substituting Atma for Shunyata which it resembles but asserting that this Ātmā was eternal substance. (A) The meaning of this is :-- We are generally in the habit of underrating the products of our own mind as being not divine. which however ought not to be so. One should regard these products of one's own mind-the sixty-two Devatās who constitute the Mandalas-as being the very Devatās, incarnated for the benefit of the Jambu-dvipa. Or, in other words, as an artist regards the

Beings1 which are made to appear by means of Mantras which constitute the Mandala of one's mind are in truth the Devatās who inhabit the twenty-four sacred places in Iambu-dvīpa. And these same Devatās are the (Nirmāna-kāva²) manifest forms of the Sambhogakāya2 Beings who inhabit the pure Wogmin3. And these again are in no wise different from the Dharmakāva2. In this way one should dispel the notion that they are in any way inferior on account of their being mind-evolved images which may be regarded with indifference; and one should know that these sixty-two Mandala Devatās, which appear in one's mind, to be none . other than the manifest (Nirmana-kaya) Devatas existent in Iambu-dvipa who in turn are no other than the Sambhoga-kāva Devatās existing in Wogmin who again are not

product of his mind and brush or pencil with adoration and fondness, so should the Sadhaka adore the Devatas produced by his mind and regard them as the real manifestation of the Deities of the Jambu-dvīpa. And these again as not only wielding influence in the Iambu-dvipa, but throughout the whole universe, being the concentrated rays or manifestations of the Sambhogakaya and who reside in the Akanishta Heavens. This Sambhoga-kaya in its turn is not any other thing than the Dharmakaya. Ordinary people regard the Devatas as objectively existing and venerate them because of this supposed objectivity. Here the Sadhaka is led to guard himself against such notions. They are of the mind and as such one with the Devatās of the Wogmin. (1) Pho-nyas = Messengers. (2) Chos-kyi-sku. The bodies here referred to are as follows:-(a) Dharmakaya (The body of Dharma or ultimate reality). That which is free from inherent obscuration and accidental obscuration is said to be Dharmakāya. (b) The embodiment of all that is wise, merciful and loving in the Dharmakaya-as clouds on the surface of the heavens or a rainbow on the surface of clouds-is said to be Sambhogakāva = Longs-sku. (c) The still more concentrated ray from the Sambhoga-kaya which is shot forth to affect any particular person, place or time is the Nirmanakaya (Sprül-sku). (3) A state (Akanishta Loka) from which there is no falling back into Sangsāra,

separate from the Dharmakāya¹. In this way one should dispel the notion that they are in any respect inferior to mind-evolved images upon which one looks with indifference; and should know these sixty-two Mandala Devatās which appear in one's mind to be none other than the Manifest (Nirmānakāya) Divinities existent in Jambu-dvīpa who in turn are no other than the Sambhogakāya Devatās existing in Wogmin ² who again are not separate from the Dharmakāya. So should one accustom the mind to regard the Divinities as superior beings³. This entire Mandala¹ is subject of meditation by a highly developed mind. Each

<sup>(</sup>I) Chos-kyi-sku. (2) v. ante p. 36 n3., Hog-min-Akanishta Heavens. (3) When we create images of Devata with our mind we are apt to regard them with indifference because they are mind-evolved. But this is not right. They are equal in all respects to the actually existing images Devatās in Hogmin. If we merely think to ourselves "I am creating with my mind " no more advancement is made than by solving any merely intellectual problem. But the Sadhaka's occupation is not merely mental. He should train his mind to regard these exercises with exalted regard, veneration and devotion looking upon the Devatās as real, holy and divine. They are none the less so because mind-produced, for the mind ultimately is That and its ideas forms of That. (4) The Mandala may be drawn as follows:-Draw a circle within which is the Principal Devata Shrichakra-Sambhāra. Give it eight petals in the N, E, S and W, which are Lama, mKhah-hGro-ma, Rūpini, Khanda-Rohe. Outside these eight petals draw eight other larger ones. This is the inner Mandala of Chitta in which are Maha Kamkala and others. Outside this, draw again eight larger petals to form the red middle Mandala fenced with lotuses called Vak Mandala, containing in each petal Otre. Sthāna, and Devatās rDorje-Ralpachan and other Sthānas and Devatās. Outside this again draw eight larger petals which is the Kāya Mandala fenced by Chakras containing Griha Deva, RinchenrDorje and others. Outside this last is the fourth circle (Phag-gDongma, called the Damtshig-hKhorlo) containing in its eight divisions the gate-keeper and warders who guard the good faith and worshipping female Devatās Hug-gDong-ma and others. Then draw the outermost circle of flames enclosing and guarding all.

Mandala and its petal with its particular Devatā must be meditated upon with special veneration and faith. In the Müla-Tantra¹ it is said that The three classes of Devatās when well known confer boons on the devotee. This is the mode of acquiring practical knowledge. Then with a view to dispel doubts about the Devatās and the Path² identify the thirty-seven Devatās created by, and meditated upon by, the mind with the thirty-seven branches of the Dharma² which leads to Buddhahood and these again must be thought of as being within the worshipper <a href="minself">himself</a> in the form of the thirty-seven Devatās. This practice is for men of the highest intellect. Men of middling and lower intelligence should identify the recollection of the body to be Khando-ma¹; the recollection of the

<sup>(</sup>I) rTs-a-vahi-rGyud-The fourteenth of the fifteen parts of the last volume of the Tantra section of the Kah-gyur. (2) The Sādhaka may doubt whether the Devatās are real and efficacious for the purpose invoked: whether they exist independently of the Sadhaka's belief, in which case what about non-ego or Shunyata? So with a view to dispel such doubts the Sadhaka is enjoined to identify the Devatas with the saving Dharma; so that he may realise the truth that enlightenment and liberation are to be obtained from himself and by himself through his own effort and not from any external help or favour. The thirty-seven Devatās are previously enumerated the chief being dPal Heruka (Shri Chakra-Sambhara). The two principal Devatās are Sambhāra and Vārāhī: the attendants Khanda Rohe. etc., are four: the Deities of the Sthanas are twenty-four, each couple being taken as one; the door-keepers are four; and four others are Shinje Tanma, Shinje-phonyama, Shinje Chewamo, Shinje-jom-ma. (3) The thirty-seven branches of the Dharma in Pali are :- (a) Cattaro Satipatthang 4; (b) Cattaro Sammappadhana 4; (c) Cattaro Iddhipada 4; (d) Panca Indrayani 5; (e) Panca Balani 5; (f) Satta-Bhojanga 7; (g) Atthanga-Magga 8=37. (4) Khah-hGro-ma: Dākinī. i.e., to be represented by the Devata. To recollect that one's body (Kāyasmriti upasthāna) is made up of several elements, ingredients, parts, functions, etc. This recollection regarding the body is to be identified with mKhah-hGro-ma.

nature of things1 to be Khanda-rohe; the recollection of the mind to be Zuchen-ma2; the miraculous feet of good and strong motive to be Khanda-Kanāli 8 and Rab-tum-ma4, the miraculous feet of energy to be Maha-Kam-kala and Tum-pai-Mig-chen-ma5: the miraculous feet of investigation6 to be Kam-kala and Wö-dan-ma7: the miraculous feet of the mind to be Cheva-nampartsigna8 and Na-chen-ma9: the faculty of faith to be Suravairi and Tanpai-lo-chen-ma10; the organ of endeavour to be Wö-pa-mell and Mihu-thung-mall: the organ of memory to be Dorie-Wöd13 and Lankavi-wang-chugma14: the faculty of deep meditation to be Doriehi-sKu15: the faculty of wisdom to be Anguri and Eravati; the power of faith to be Dorie Ralpachan16 and the Great Destructress: the power of strength and endeavour to be Pawo-chenpo17 and Lungi-Shu-chan-ma18: the strength of memory to be Dorie-Hung-zad19 and Chang-thungma: strength of deep meditation to be Rab-tu-Zangpo20 and Shvāmā Devī21; and the strength of wisdom to be Doriizangmo<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Chós—Dharma. (2) gZugs-canma (Rūpini or—Rūpavati.) (3) Khanda-kapāll—The "miracle" which can be accomplished by good motive and perseverance by the mind as a whole. (4) Rab-gTum-ma. (5) gTumpai-mig-canma v ante. (6) dPyod-pa-Vichāra. (7) Höd-Dan-ma. (8) mCheva-rNampar-gTsigspa, (9) "He who shows his teeth biercely". sNa-chen-ma—big nosed. (10) bTan-pahi-blo-canma—She of firm intellect. (11) Amītābba. (12) The dwarfish lady. (13) rDorjih-iHöd—Light of Dorje or Vajra. (14) Langka-hid-Vang-phyugma—Lankeshvari. (15) rDorjeh-isku-Vajrakāya. (16) rDorje-ralpaehan—having mane of Dorje. (17) dPah-vo-chenpo—Mahāviryya. (18) rLungi-sugs-can-ma—She who has the might of the wind. (15) rDorgeh-sum-maZade—Vajra-king-kāra. (20) Rab-tu-bZangpo-(Subhadra). (21) In text—Shyama Devi. (22) rDorje-bZangmo—the good Dorje and the very good Lady.

The seven Bodhyangas are (the aspects of the Perfect Experience), namely, Pure Wisdom as Ecstasy¹ represented by Jig-jed-chenpo² and Ta-na ma², Pure Wisdom as Energy⁴ represented by Migmi-zang⁵ and Khagana,⁶ Pure Wisdom as Love² represented by Tob-po-che⁶ and Khor-loi-shug chen-ma³, Pure Wisdom as Action¹o represented by Rinchen-Dorje¹¹ and Khanda-Rohað, Pure Wisdom as Dharma ¹² represented by Tamdin ¹³ and Shondini, ¹⁴ Pure Wisdom as Clear Memory¹⁵ represented by Nam-khayi-Nyning-po ¹⁶ and Khorlohi-go-chama ¹², Pure Wisdom as Detachment ¹⁶ represented by Heruka and Shintu-Pahmo¹⁶.

The eight branches of the Noble Path are: Rightview 20 represented by Padma-gargvi-Wang-chug 21 and Tob chen-ma<sup>22</sup>: Rightmindedness or Right resolve <sup>23</sup> by Nampar-Nang-zad 24 and-Khorlo-Gyurma 25; Right speech 26 represented by Dorje-Sem-pa 27 and Tson-duchenmo 28: Right Action 29 represented by Khva-dong-(r) Ting-nge-hdzin-vang-dag-byang-chub-kyi van-lag = Samādhi-Sambodhyanga. (2) hJigs-byed-chenpo. (3) rTa-snama. (4) brTsön--Grüsvang-dag-byang-chub-kvi-vanlag = Virvva-Sambodhyanga. (5) Virupaksha, (6) In Text-Khanda-Roha, (7) dGah-va-yang-dag-byangchub-kyi-yanlag. = Priti-sambodhyanga. (8) sTobs-po-che. (0) hKorlohi-sugs-can-ma. (10) Sintu-sbyangspa-yang-dag-byang chubkyi-vanlag-Prasrabdhi-sambodhyanga. (11) Rinchen-rDorje. (12) Dharma, Chös-rab-tu-rnam-par-hbyed-pa-yang-dag-byang - chub-kyivan-lag = Dharma-pravichaya-Sambodhyanga. (13) Hayagriya: rTamgrin. (14) In Text. (15) Dran-pa-yang-dag-pa-byang-chub-kyi-yan-

lag—Smriti-sambodhyanga. (16)Nam-mKhahi-snyingpo. (17) hKhorlohigo-chama. (18) bTang-snyoms-yang-dag-byang chub-kyi-yan-lag = Upeksah-Sambodhyanga. (19) Shintū-dpah-mo. (20) Samyag-drishti or Right belief—Yang-dag-pahi-lTa-va. (21) Padma-gargyi-dVang-phyug. (22) sTob-chen-ma. (23) Samyak-samkapa or Right aim.—Yangdag-pahi-rTog-pa. (24) rNampar-sNang-mZad. (25) hKhorlos-sGyurma. (26) Samyag—wZik; Yang-dag-pahi-ngag. (27) rDorje-sems-dpah. (28) brYson-hGrüs-chen-mo. (20) Samyak-Karmanta— Yang-dag-

pahi-las-kvi-mthah.

ma¹; Right Living² represented by Wug-dong-ma³; Right Endeavour⁴ represented by Khyi-dong-ma³; Right Mindfulness⁴ represented by Phag-dong-ma³; and Right Meditation⁵ represented by Pal-Heruka⁰ and Dorje Phagmo¹⁰.

The production of unborn meritorious acts is represented by Yamadhadi. The careful guarding of meritorious principles, when produced, is represented by Shin-jehi-Pho-nya-mo<sup>11</sup>; avoidance of irreligious principles which have been produced is represented by Shin-jehi-cheva-ma<sup>12</sup>; prevention of the birth of unborn religious acts is represented by Shin-je-Jom-ma<sup>13</sup>.

Having uttered these let the Sādhaka remember all these Devatās are but symbols representing the various things which occur on the Path such as the helpful impulses and the stages attained by their means.

Should doubts arise as to the divinity of these Devatās, one should say "the Dākinī is only the recollection of the body" and remember that the Deities constitute the Path. One should meditate on the pure and sacred outer Mandala of the Nirmāna-kāya $^{14}$  as the first step on the Path. Thus

<sup>(1)</sup> Khva-gDong-mai: her mantra Kākāsye, etc. (2) Samyag-jivanam; including right means of livelihood: Yang-dag-pahi-hTsho-va. (3) Hug-gDong-ma; her mantra Huluka-sye. (4) Samyag-vyāpāra or cheshtā—Yang-dag pahi-rTsol-va. (5) Khyi-gDong-ma; her mantra Shvanāsye or Shvānamukhhi. (6) Samyak-smritie Yangdag-pahi-dranpa. (7) Phag-gDong ma; her mantra Shūkarāsye. (8) Samyag-dhyānam: Yang-dag-pahi-fing-Nge-hdzin. (6) dPal-Heruka. (10) EDorje-Phagmo or Vajravārāhi. (11) gShin-rJehi-mcheva-ma. (13) gShin-Je-hJoms-ma. (14) Sprul-pahi-sku-One of the three bodies of Buddha namchy. Dharma-kāya the essential formless Bodhi which is true experience free of all error; Sambhoga-kāya the reflected body of glory of the same;

all who reside in such Mandala must be clearly brought before the mind. This mental movement, together with the lower and upper  $V\bar{a}yu^1$  in motion, cause the Ham  $^2$  sound at the crown of the head to hum, and the  $\Lambda$ -shaped  $^3$  vital principle  $^4$  to pass through the  $S\bar{u}$ kshma-nādi $^5$  where both the Vāyus meet in the heart and unite in one.

From the gradual combination of residence and residents 6 into one, vividly impressed upon the mind, there evolves the many-coloured Vajra? at the crown of the head. Meditate upon the heels as the Vaira foundation, the ribs as Vaira-fence, the skin as dome, ceiling cloth and curtains of Vaira and on the downv hair in the body as a net-work 8 of arrows. Think of the hair of the head and on the nails as a fence of divine magical fire protecting the whole. Think of the heels as being air, the trijunction 9 as fire, the stomach as water, the heart as earth, and the vertebral column as Mount Meru 10. Think upon the head as being the upper portion (of Mount Meru). Imagine the body, one fathom in length and the same in breadth, to be the squareshaped Vihara 11 of which the four doors are the four airs of the four elements issuing from the heart; the eyes to be the ornaments of the Vihara: the legs its pillars.

Nirmāna-kāya the transformed body of the human Buddhas. The first is the essential, the second the reflected, and the third the practical aspects of the one Wisdom. See Foreword, (1) The Apāna Vāyu the seat of which is below the abdomen and the Prāna Vāyu which is above it in the region of the chest and throat. (2) The Mantra (3) The Akāra. (4) ITe-vahi-A-tshul. (5) dVāma. (6) rTen-dang-Tenpahi-dKyil-hKhor ethe Mandala. (7) Sna-Tshogs-rdo-rjc. (8) Mdah-hi-dra-va. (9) Possibly the junction (gsum-mdo) of Idā, Pinggalā and Sushumnt below the navel centre or the Mūlādhāra. (70) In Sanskrit the spine is called Merudanda, i.e., Meru axis. (11) Temple-gZhal-yas-khang. The Text gives the head as the upper part of Meru.

Meditate upon the whole Mandala consisting of the residence and the "Hūm" which dwells in the heart as the Divine Heruka and His Consort as above explained.

Meditate upon His twelve hands as follows<sup>1</sup>:—The uppermost right hand—Mam, Khah-gro-ma.<sup>2</sup> The next uppermost right hand—Lam, Lama. The uppermost left hand—Pam, Khanda-rohe. The next uppermost left hand—Tam, Zug-chan-ma.<sup>3</sup>

The other eight hands as eight long Hūms.

Of these, the four right hands are the crow-faced, the owl-faced, the dog-faced and the sow-faced Dakinis. The four left hands are (the female Devatas) Shin-je-Tan-ma<sup>4</sup> Pho-nyama <sup>5</sup>, Cheva-ma <sup>6</sup>, Jom-ma <sup>7</sup>; and in the twenty-four sacred places, including the crown of the head imagine the twenty-four letters, Pu, Jā, Ū, Ā, Go, Ra, De, Ma, Ka, Ō, Trī, Ko, Kā, Lā, Ka, He, Pre, Grī, Sō, Sū, Na, Si, Ma, Kū, <sup>8</sup> to be the twenty-four Viras <sup>9</sup> and Yoginis <sup>10</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Here the true signification of the Shri Heruka's twelve hands is explained. (2) Khah-hgro-ma = Dākinī. (3) gZugs-chanma = Rūpinī. (4) gShin-r Je-brTan-ma, meaning the anvil or firm post of Yama. (5) Meaning messenger of Yama (Yamadūti). (6) mCheva-ma meaning fangs of Yama (Yama-danta), (7) h Tomsma meaning Destructress. (8) These stand for the names of the twentyfour Sthanas given later. (9) dPah-vo. (The Heroes.) (10) rNal-hjormas. Viras and Yoginis are exalted Mahā-Siddhas worthy of special veneration. They have attained Siddhi through the four Vajra-sadhanas. The body is purified of gross material substance. Language is purified of all uscless utterances and becomes efficacious Mantra. The thought is purged of the notions begotten of the contact of the internal senses and external objects displayed as likes and dislikes. Mind is tranquillised and filled with exalted clearness and wisdom. Thus is obtained the undecaying body, speech, mind and knowledge, Vaira-kāya, Vairavāk, Vajra-chitta, Vajra-jnāna (sku-rDorje, gSungs-rDorje, ThugsrDorje, Yeshes-rDorje.) These are the four Vajras of the four Chakras. The Chakras are the beings and the Vairas are the results of the Siddhi obtained by them.

Thus (1) in Puliramalaya¹ (the crown of the head) reside Khanda-Kapali and Rabtu-Tummo³. (2) In Jalandhara, the centre of the crown—reside Mahakamkala³ and Tumpahi-mig-chan-ma³. (3) in Udyāna, the right ear, reside Kamkala⁵ and Wöd-Danma³. (4) In Arputa, the nape of the neck, reside Cheva-Nampar-tsig-pa² and Na-chen-ma³. These are the sacred places⁵. (5) In Godāvari, the left ear, reside Suravairi and Tan-pahi-lochan-ma¹⁰. (6) In Rameshvari, the spot between the eye-brows¹¹, reside Wöd-pag-me¹² and Miwa-Thūng-ma¹³. (7) In Devikota, the two eyes reside Dorje-yi-wöd¹⁴ and Lang-kai-Wang-chugma¹⁵. (8). In Malava, the two shoulders reside Dorji-yi-sku¹⁶ and Shing-dib-ma¹². These are the secondary¹⁴⁵ sacred places. These belong to the blue Mandala of the mind which occupies the Heaven.

(9) In Kamarupa, the two arm-pits, reside Amkuri and Erapati. (10) In Otre, the two breasts, reside Dorje-Ralpachen<sup>19</sup> and Jigjed-chen-mo<sup>20</sup>. These four are the Realms<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>(</sup>I) (In the Text) on the head=Spyivo-the crown of the head. (2) Rabtu-gTum-mo. (3) Sic: Kam-kala. (4) gTumpahimig-chan-ma, Her Mantra seems to be Om-Tsanda-akshi-ye-Hum-Hum Phat. (5) Sic: Kam-kala. (6) Hod-lDanma = Prabhavati. (7) mCheva-rNampar-gtsigs-spa = Grinning fangs. The Mantra seems to be : Om-Tra-sa-ya Tra-sa-ya Hūm-hūm-phat. (8) sNa-chen-ma=Bignosed or She with big nose. Her Mantra: Om-Ksho-bha-ya, Kshobha-ya, Hūm hūm phat. (q) Sthānas = gnas. (10) brTtan pahi-bLo chan-ma = Vira-mati. (11) What the Hindus call the Ajna Chakra. (12) Hod-dpag-med whose Mantra is Om-Rhoum Rhoum, etc. (13) The dwarfish lady = Om kharba-ri-ve, etc. (14) rDorje-hi-höd = Vajra-Prabhā. The Mantra: Om-Rha, Rha Hūm Hūm, Phat. (15) Langkahi-dVang-chug-ma = Lankeshvari. The Mantra in Text is: Om-Lankeshvari ye, etc. (16) rDorje-hi-sku. Mantra: Om Phem, Phem, etc. (17) Shing-grib-ma. Mantra: Om Druma-Tshaye Hūm-Hūm-Phat. (18) Nye-vahi-gnas = Literally, "nearer." (19) rDorje-Ralpachan: Having mane of Vajra. The Mantra of this Devatā is: Om-da-ha-da-ha-hūmhum-phat. (20) h Jigs-byed-chen-mo = The great Destructress. Mantra: Om Maha-Bhai-ra-vi-ye Hum-Hum-Phat. (21) Zhing = field = realm.

(11) In Trisha-kune, the naval, reside Pah-ho-chenpol and Lungi-shug-chan-ma². (12) In Kosala, the nose-tip, reside Dorje-hum-zad³ and Chang-thung-ma⁴. These form the nearer realms of sacred places, second in importance. (13) In Kalinga, the mouth, reside Rabtu-Zangpo⁵ and Shyama Devi. (14) In Lampaka, the neck, reside Dorje-Zangpo⁵ and Shintu-Zangmo¹. These are the warm regions⁵. (15) In Kantsi, the heart, reside Jig-Jed-chen-po⁰ and Ta-na-ma¹⁰. (16) In Himalaya, the private abdominal regions which form the warm regions of the second grade, dwell Mig-mi-zang ¹¹ and Khagana.

These belong to the red Mandala of speech.

(17) In Pretapuri, the sexual organs, dwell Tob-po-che  $^{12}$  and Khorlohi-shug-chan-ma $^{13}$ . (18) In Grihadeva, the

dPah-ho - chen-po = Mahā - vira (Great hero). His Mantra: Om-Patsa-Patsa, etc. (2) rLungi-shugs-chan-ma. =" She who has the strength of the wind " whose Mantra is: Vayu-bege-ham. etc. (3) rDorie-Hum -mdZad = Vajra-hum-kāra. His Mantra: Om-Baksha-Baksha-basaru-dira-antra-mala-balambi-ni-ye-hum-hum-phat. (A) Chang-hThung-ma = She who drinks wine. Om-sūra-bakshi-ye-Hūm-Hum-Phat. (5) Rabtu-bZangpo=Very-good. His Mantra: Om-grihanagrihana-sapta-pātāla-gatāma-bhujanga sarvam-va-tapjāva-tapiāva. (6) rDorie-bZangpo = Vaira-Bhadra: The righteous or good Vaira. The Mantra is: Om-A-Katdya-Katdya. (7) Shintu-bZangmo. Whose mantra is = Om-sū-bhadre. (8) The body is likened to Jambudvīpa wherein are warm and cold places. Here the neck is said to be a warm region. (a) h Jigs-byed-chenpo = The great Destroyer. Mantra is = Om-Rhini-Rhini-Hum-Hum-Phat. (10) rTa-sNa-ma = The horse-nosed lady. The Mantra Om-Invom-Invom-Hum-Hum-Phat. (II) MigmibZang = Virupāksha. (12) sTobs-po-che = Very mighty (Mahābala). His Mantra seems to be: Om-Kshmam Hum-phat, (13) hKhorlohishugs-chan-ma = She having the force of the wheel.

anus, dwell Rinchen-dorie1 and Khanda Rohe. These are the junctions2. (10) In Suvarnadvipa, the two calves of the legs, dwell Nam-khahi-Nyingpo3 and Khorlohi Gochama4. These are the nearer (or secondary) junctions5. (20) In Sourakhta, the two thighs, dwell Tam-dim6 and Shondini. These are the junctions?. (21) In Nagara, the sixteen fingers8, reside Heruka and Shintu-Pah-mo9. (22) In Sindhu, the ankles dwell Padma-gargvi-Wangchug10, and Tob-chen-ma11. These are the cremation grounds12. (23) In Maro, the four thumbs13. dwell Vairochana<sup>14</sup> and Korlohi-gyurma<sup>15</sup>. (24) In Kuluta, the two knees, dwell Vajra-Sattva16 and Tson-Dubs-chen-mo17. These are the nearer cremation grounds of the second order. These occupy the whole Mandala of the body beneath the surface of the earth. The nature of these Devatās have been above described.

Having thus vividly brought the outer and inner Deities before the mind, repeat the Mantra Om and think that the outer and inner Chakras, the Nirmānakāyas, the Sambhogakāyas, which make the four Chakras, and those (mentioned hereunder) are vividly present and insepatably

<sup>(1)</sup> Kinchen-rDorje- Ratna-vajra, Precious Vajra. (2) hDu-va. (3) Nam-mKhahi-sNingpo-Akāsha-garbha. (4) hKhorlohi-gochama—She wearing the armour of the wheel. Om-cakra varmini-ye-Hüm-Hüm-Phat. (3) Nyevalii hDu-va. (6) Framgrin- Hāyagrīva. (7) hDu-va. (8) Sormo-beu-drug. That is, fingers and toes excluding thumbs and big toes. (9) Shintu-dPah-mo. The great heroine. (ro) Padma-garyi-dVang-plyug- p-Radma Natakeslivara, Lord of Dancers. (r1) STob-chen-ma=Mahābalā or Lady of great strength. Her Mantra is: Om Mahābala Ham Hüm Phat. (r2) Dur-khröd. (r3) That is, two thumbs and big toes. (r4) rNampar-sNang-mdZad=Vairochana. (r5) hKorlohi-sGyurma—She who turns the wheel or rules. (Om-akra Varinti ye-Hum-Hüm-Phat.) (r6) The heroic Vajra mind=rDor-rje-semsdPah. (Om-Dhili Dhi-li-ye). (r7) DTson-hGrus-chen-mo=She of great perseverance. The Mantra is: Om-Mahā-vrype-Hüm-Hüm-Phat.

one. Similarly when repeating the Mantra "A" one should meditate upon the four-fold Mandala of speech  $(\nabla ak)$ ; and when repeating Hūm one should think of the four-fold Mandala of the mind (Chitta).

Then repeating Sarva-vīra-yoginī one should think of the twenty-fīve heroes (Vīra) and of the thirty-seven Yoginīs. Repeat "Kāya" (Body) thinking of the Body of all. Repeat "Vāk" (Speech) thinking of the Speech of all. Repeat "Chitta" (Mind) thinking of the Mind of all, and that these are inseparable the one from the other. After thus meditating well say—"Om-vajra-svabhāva ātmako-ham¹," thinking at the same time that all the above are of the nature of Vajra². Then repeat—Om vajra-shuddhasarva-dharma-vajra shuddhoham ³—and think "every thing is of the nature of the pure, indestructible (Vajra-like) Shūnyatā and that is Myself⁴." Repeat this three times (with thought clearly fixed).

This is the first branch<sup>5</sup>, when one meditates on the sacred word<sup>6</sup>, by which one obtains the Sambhoga-kāya through the physical body owing to its development by the grace and power of the Mantra<sup>7</sup>. Lord Naropa has said that the imagined Devata and Mandala should be absorbed into the Devotee's self, that one may thus clearly understand their true nature. But <sup>8</sup> in the Tantras it is

<sup>(</sup>t) "I am of the true nature of Vajra." (2) That is Body, Speech and Mind are manifestations of Vajra. (3) I am pure Vajra; that pure Vajra witch all things are. (4) Thams-ead-kyang sfrong-pa-nyid-rdo-rje-hi-Rang-bZhin-du-rNam-par-Dag-pahi-Ngovo-bDag-yin sNyampa-langSam-da-Bya-lo. Everything is in the nature of the Pure Void which is the real nature of the Sādhaka himself. (5) That is the first process in the course of this devotional exercise. (6) By the Japa of which the body is divinised. (7) At first one is only aware of the physical body. This by Sādhanā is transformed into Sambhogakāya. (8) Indicating some difference of technical detail.

said "Having mastered the two armours¹ think particularly of the Divine Chakra. Having mastered the combination of Mantras and symbols, quickly enter into the Chakra of devotion². Thus it is said and in the Guru Lohipa's works also the same is said. By that it is meant that in those portions called Sthānas³, meditation is made on lunar thrones⁴ upon which the white letters "Om-Ha⁵" are placed.

On the head is the Mantra "Nama-hi\*" the letters of which are yellow and represent Vairochana. On the crown of the head are the red letters "Sa Ha Hu" representing Padma-Gargyi-Wang-chuk?. On the two shoulders are the black letters Pou-khat-he\* representing the black Heruka. In the two eyes are the orange letters Hum, Hum, Ho which represent Dorje-Nyima. In all the limbs are the green letters Phat-Ham which represent the green Hayagriva.

The above constitute the armour of the Vira the male Deity.

<sup>(1)</sup> The clear vivid mental pictures of the various letters in the various parts of the body, representing the male and female Devatās, are the armours which render the Stdhaka unassailable. (2) Damtshig-hKorlo: Bhakti-chakra which is essentially the Sādhaka's own personality meditated upon as Devatā as contrasted with the Yeshes-hKhorlo, the Chakra of knowledge meditated upon as being without. The Devotee imagines his own body to be the Mandala included in the chief Devatā. This is the Bhakti-chakra Next he imagines a Jūnan-chakra without himself of Devatās who are worshipped with obeisance and offerings by the Bhakti-chakra and finally the former is absorbed into the latter. (3) The sacred places which are the heart, etc. (4) The white basis on which the Devatā indicates whether it is solar or lunar, the former being an orange-coloured disk. (5) = Vajrasastiva. (6) In Text Nama-hi. queser. namah (7) Padma-gargivi-dVang-physe. (8) Bijā Mantras.

In the navel are the red letters Om-Vam which represent Vajra-Vārāhi. In the heart are the blue letters Ham-Yom which stand for Shin-je-ma. In the mouth are the white Hrim-Mom representing Mong-jed-ma. In the head are the yellow Hrim Hrim standing for Kyöd-jed-ma. On the crown of the head are the green "Hūm Hūm" standing for Tag-jed-ma. In all the limbs are the smoky coloured "Phat Phat" standing for Chandikā.

Then think that the Male and the Female are inseparable one and not two, and know that meditation on the letters of the Mantras as different Devatās is merely for the sake of clearly defining the armour® which consists of different Devatās. This is the second branch (of the process of meditation). Then making with the hands on the forehead the sign of the flaming gem? and turning the hands round® say "Phem", imagining that the Hūm in the heart emits rays whereby worship¹® is done of the whole self-existing conclave of Devatās consisting of the Buddhas surrounded by the Bodhisattvas who

<sup>(1)</sup> rDorie-Phagmo. Here the armour of the female Devatā commences. (2) gShin-rJe-ma = Yami. (3) rMongs-byed-ma = The stupefier. (4) bsKyod-byed-ma=She who causes movements. (5) Skrag-byed-ma = She who frightens. (6) It is called Armour because meditation on the Bijas of the Devatas on the different parts of the body protects it from the attacks of Mara. The feeling of exaltation with which it is endowed by such exercise fortifies it against the temptation to abuse the body or to employ it in wicked and unworthy actions. (7) That is the jewel Chintamani mentioned in the Tantras. (8) This is called the Mani Mudra (Norbubiphyag-rgya). Put the thumbs and first two fingers together and turn them in a circle going left to right over the head. (a) A Bija mantra. (10) The Sadhaka imagines the "Hum" in the heart. The Hum emits Rays. These are the objects with which worship is done. These rays are Rays of adoration. They vibrate and cause answering vibrations of compassion and love to vibrate back to the Sadhaka from the Insnachakra Devatās.

are brought to mind as being in the Heavens which are in front of the worshipper.

Then say "Ja, Hum, Bam,¹ Ho" and think that all the Devatās are absorbed into oneself. Repeat Om yogashuddha-sarva-dharma-yoga-shuddhoham. (I am pure through that Yoga which purifies all things.)

In saying this mantra the worshipper should think that the Devatas and himself are inseparably (indivisibly) one and not two. This is the third Branch (of the meditative process).

Again after invoking the sixty-two Devatās constituting the Mandala surrounded by Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, Krodha-devas and Krodha-devis, all surrounded by hosts of countless worshipping Devis, worship them as before and pray that all the Tathāgatas may grant you power.

Imagine then that the Devatās utter this verse:-

" Just as the Buddha was born
All the Devatās bathed him with holy water."
So with holy celestial water
Do I also confer Power on thee.

Think then that the Devatā says the mantra "Om sarva-tathāgata abishekha-samaye<sup>4</sup> Shri Hūm." (Om let there be all auspiciousness at the time of the sprinkling given by all Tathāgatas, Hūm.)

<sup>(1)</sup> Come, be present, stay, Ho (interjection). (2) Terrific male and female Devatas (Khrovo-dang-Khromo). (3) Those who had "gone before." That is the Buddhas of which varying numbers are given and who preceded the Buddha Sakya Muni. He who has gone the same way, e.g., as the previous Buddhas have gone, and future Buddhas will go. (4) In text it runs. Om-sarva-Tatha-gata-abhi-kaba-amaya-Shri-Hom

Repeating the above let him think that the Tathagatas have conferred the power, amidst auspicious songs and hymns. Imagine that worship is offered and all evil Spirits are exorcised. Then think that the holy and divine water fills the whole body and cleanses it of all impurities and that then the remainder of the water surges up to the crown of the head, where it becomes the five chief blissful Devatas¹ of the five orders;² and then that all the divinities of devotion are embodied in Buddha Vajrasattva; in the Mandala of the mind Akshobhya; in the Mandala of speech Amitābha; in the Mandala of the body Vairochana.² This is the fourth Branch (of the process) wherein the seals of the chiefs of the orders are set impressively.³

This is how the meditation is done in detail. Having clearly defined the above Devatas in detail the Devotee should repeat the refuge formula and the good-wishes formula. Having meditated upon the three joys and the full conclave of the protecting Mandala let him think that his Guru, or at least his two hands, are held over his head and that the Guru embodies

<sup>(1)</sup> That is Vajra (Vajra sattva: rDorje-Sems-dPah). Ratna (Ratnasambhava: Rinchen-hByun-gNas). Padma (Amitabha: sNang-va-mThah-yas). Karma: Don-yōd-Grub ya (Amogha-shidhi). Dharma (Vairochana; rNampar-sNang-mdZad.) (2) These five Dhyāni Buddhas personity each one of the Veshos (Jañan) of a Perfect Buddha—thus Vajra, the mirror-like wisdom: Ratna, the cqualising wisdom: Padma, the distinguishing wisdom: Karma, the wisdom which accomplishes all works: and Dharma, the Dharmadhäutu. (3) That is where the Chiefs are clearly defined in imagination. (4) I take refuge in the Buddha-Dharma and the Sangha (the best of all assemblies) until I obtain trained perfection. May all the good that I do enable me to obtain Buddhahood for the benefit of sentient beings. (5) Meditation on the ordinary body as the spiritual body of the Devatā; on the speech as Mantra; on the mind as the compassionate mind of the Devats.

in himself all the virtues of the three gems (Triratna).¹
Then exerting to his utmost his faith let him think that the Guru's body has been absorbed in his own whereby the person of the devotee becomes the same as that of the Guru. This is the middle course of meditation (neither too brief nor too detailed).

The shortest method is that in which the worshipper without meditating on the protective Chakra at once sets to meditate upon the inner Mandala only; and, without binding himself with the armour above described, recites the Mantras which confer blessings upon the Mandalas.

This is the method wherein one meditates upon oneself as Buddha.<sup>2</sup> Then worship the Buddha with the prescribed Mantras, external ritual, nectar,<sup>3</sup> pleasures\* and mental products\* and, chanting the two verses of eight feet,<sup>5</sup> fix the mind on the apparent yet unsubstantial? forms of the Devatās of the Mandala and put oneself into the quiescent state.

Then, according to the four kinds of effects desired, one imagines that the Mantras assume the under

<sup>(1)</sup> Buddlat, his word, and the assembly. (2) Worship the self as Buddha. (3) Wine which is offered is nectar. (4) All that pleases and gratifies the senses, etc., scents for the nose, form for the eye, praise for the mind, etc. (5) Meru, the four continents, and eight continents. All which is mentioned, amounting to thirty-seven, is imagined as offerings to the self as Buddha. (6) Given in another book the bDe-mchog mChoch-Phreng; (7) dKyil-kKnorgyi-sKu-snang-la-rang bzhim med-pa-la-yid-gtad-de-sems-mayeng-par gzhag-go. The bodies of the Devatás of the Mandala, though visible, have no reality (or natural existence-rang-bzhins) in themselves. Fix the mind on that fact and put the mind in the quiescent state. (8) That is, Peaceful (Zhiva, Shanti – Health, long life and good fortune), Grand (rgyaspa-Pushti – followers, name, fame and wealth), Fascinating (dvangva-vashi-karana – love and influence), and Destructive (dragpo-marana – power to destroy or hurt').

mentioned colours and shapes as they issue from the seed-mantra (Bija) in the hearts of the Devatas. (1) For peaceful results the Mantras issue in a dazzling white string shooting forth with the speed of arrows. (2) For grand results the Mantras, assuming a bright yellow-colour and the shape of bunches of feathers, go forth and along with a whirling motion. (3) For fascinating effects the Mantras appear in colour to be red and in shape linked together like a chain. (4) For destructive effects the Mantras are black in colour and in a line like a spinning thread darting with a quick motion. (4)

In each case the colours must be like that of the Devatās themselves and bright and glorious.

The rosary of Mantra-letters<sup>5</sup> is produced from the seed-mantras (Bija) of the male and female Deities issuing from their mouths and re-entering the male and female organs of the male and female Devatas, thus passing up in a circle to the Bijas in their hearts.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the first imagine oneself to be the Devatā with the Bīja-Mantra vividly seen in the heart. This is not seen flat like a written letter but upright like a flame. The Bija gradually shines brighter and shoots out rays of white Mantras in a fine line so swiftly as to be like an arrow. These also are each separate upright figures. The rays shot forth from the Sadhaka's Mantra-chakra. excite the Inana Devata's Mantra-chakra which also throws back similar white rays which, shining on the Sadhaka, purify him and being thus freed of evil Karmic results endow him with health, life and good fortune. (2) Similar observations apply here, only the rays are yellow, form bunches and produce a different result. (3) In Vashikarana the rays are red and in links like a chain. For in Vashi-karana one imagines oneself as binding up the beings whom one wishes to fascinate and overpower. (4) The rays are black and shoot with a spinning motion. In all the cases the colours are not the ordinary ones but as the text says celestial, that is, something extraordinarily bright and luminous. (5) That is, the Mantras previously described.

The Mantras are :-

(1) Om Shri-vajra-He-He-Rū-Rū-Kam-Hūm-Hūm-Phat. (2) Dākinī-Jala-Sambhāra¹ Svāhā. (3) Om Vajra-Vairocāni-Ye-Hūm-Hūm-Phat Svāhā. (4) Om Hri-Ha-Ha-Hūm-Hūm-Phat. (5) Om Sarva-Buddha-Dākinī-Ye; Vajra-Varnani-Ye-Hūm-Hūm-Phat-Svāhā.

These are the chief Mantras of the male and female Devatās and their secondary Mantras. Thirty thousand essential Mantras of both the chief male and female Devatās, five thousand five hundred for each of the twelve Yoginis, and twenty thousand for each of the Devatās of the three Chakras should be recited.

This renders one competent and capable to engage in the various duties of this Mandala. This is the productive stage wherein Mantras are recited (and the mind is engaged in meditation on certain objects).

Should one then wish to meditate in the advanced stage let him contemplate as follows:—

Imagine in one's navel a white cight-petalled lotus. In the centre of this white lotus is a lunar disc. Upon this disc there are the forms of Vajra-sattva<sup>4</sup> and His Spouse<sup>8</sup> in close embrace,<sup>6</sup> the Mantra Hūm being in their hearts.

<sup>(1)</sup> Quaers. In text Sam-Vara. (2) The general meaning is that the Sădhaka may henceforth without the assistance of his Guru perform the rites, periodical Pūjās, and perhaps confer the initiation to others or receive Chelas. (3) bsKyed-rim or bskyed-pahi-rimpa; the stage where the mind produces pictures of Devatās, Mantras and actions, and concentrates itself upon these. 'Productive' refers to the producing of the pictures, etc., etc., which are the "objects." This term is used relatively to the other and final process of meditation, which is called rDzogs-rim (dJog-rim), perfecting or completing stage, which consists in resolving all the mental pictures of objects into Shanyata (the void). (4) 'PDofje-Sempsah. (5) 'PDofje-Sempsam. (6) To indicate-part of the producing stage of the producing

Then imagine that rays of light issue from the "Hum" in all directions, vividly defining in the mind both the chief Devata and the surrounding space as the vessel, and the other Devatās and Beings occupying it as the vessel's content. Riv the attention on this mental picture. Then imagine that the rays of light emitted from the "Hūm" excite all these into activity. The process is like that of a magnet exciting movement of particles of iron dust (filings). Then as the rays are gradually drawn back imagine that all the external space and its contents are drawn inwards and absorbed into the form of the principal external Deity (Heruka and His consort). This process is likened to the absorption of mercury by cow-dung. Next of the two principal Devatās the female is absorbed in the male and the two into one face and two hands. This process is likened to that of a tortoise contracting its limbs.1

Then the consort of the external Heruka is absorbed in the male and this into Vajra-sattva in the navel. The consort of this Deity, too, sinks into the male. Then gradually the male figure itself sinks back into the "Hūm" in the heart and the "Hūm" gradually resolves itself into the Bindu. This process is likened to that of meteoric lights dissolving into each other. Then finally even the Bindu itself gradually becomes fainter and fainter until it fades away and disappears altogether; a process which is likened to salt dissolving in water. Such are the five principal processes of meditation illustrated by what are called the five radical similies.

their inseparable union. (1) A well known Indian simile applied to Mülaprakriti and the extension of its Vikriti. (2) Thigle: the point such as the Anusvāra breathing.

In the uncurtailed or unabridged process the mental pictures<sup>1</sup> are like dresses, light rays, waves of water; but in themselves and according to their own true nature they are like dancers, the sun and ocean.<sup>2</sup> The final process of absorption and absence of all thoughts is likened to that of a bubble sinking back into water, or a rainbow melting away into the skies.

So the process is illustrated in various manners by various similies.

Finally the keeping of the mind in a state of tranquillity devoid of objects is called the process of concentration on Vajra-sattva.<sup>3</sup>

Again\* imagine a four-petalled lotus in the navel, the petals of which, going leftward from the East, are carth and air; on the North water and air; on the West fire and air and on the South air and air; represented by the yellow La, white Va, red Ra, and green Ya\* respectively. In the centre think of a blue-point as standing for the ether. Having visualised these clearly, next imagine that when you are breathing outward a ray of light as thick as a medium-sized thread issues outwards from La through the left nostril going to a distance of sixteen finger

<sup>(1) »</sup>Nang-va = that which appears = that which is visible. (2) That is, the dancers put on and off the dress. The sun emits and withdraws its rays of light. The ocean throws up waves which again sink into it. (3) Dorje-Sems-dPah. De-ltar-mi-trog-pahi-ngang-la-mayam par-bahag pa-ni-TDorje-Semsdpah-bbu-vaho. The putting of the mind in quiescence is the concentration or contraction on Vajra-sattva because the mental image of Vajra-sattva is brade to dissolve into Shnnyatā or the Void. (4) Here follows concentration on Mantras and the Bindu (the shape of which is a point). (5) Here are the Bija Mantras of earth, water, fire and air. (6) Literally " air of the skies." (7) Literally " having brought these clearly and vividly\_before the mind's eye."

breadths1, and again when re-entering sinking into the La thus making a pair of breaths.2 Then with constant meditation the imagined ray of Light assumes a misty appearance.3 When this happens sink the La into the Va.4 Then imagine that a white ray issues from the Va, and proceed as aforementioned until one sees the image or reflection.5 When this happens sink the Va into the Ra and meditate as abovementioned changing the colour of the ray from white to red which issues and reenters Ra until the ray is seen as a firefly.6 When this happens sink the Ra into the Ya. Then follow the same process with a green ray of light until one sees a burning altar lamp.7 When this is seen sink the Ya into the blue point in the centre. Then drop meditation on the rays, their issue and re-entrance, and concentrate the mind on the blue point itself and meditate upon these two-fold airs until the sign of a cloudless sky is seen. This is the wisdom of the path of vision.8 This is concentration on letters (Mantras). Thinking that all these letters are really the point (Bindu) and meditating as aforementioned is called concentration on the Point. It is necessary to concentrate the mind on

<sup>(1)</sup> Anguli; sormo. (2) Literally "airs." (3) Assumes a misty appearance or "sees the sign of smoke" is the literal meaning of the text. The imagined line of yellow light begins to appear smoky or misty; (4) That is earth into water, the Bhata next above it. (5) sMig-r5dyu is the Tibetan word meaning an optical illusion, visionary mirage, also reflection. The reflection must be of the white ray of light issuing from Va. The reflection or mirage-fixe appearance of a bright white ring would be a sign of having reached a certain point in the meditation where one has to change. (6) Literally" with one sees the sign of a burning ghee-lamp," that is such a lamp as is used for an altar lam. (8) mThone-vahi-lame p-lishti-märae.

Dorjesempa at the conclusion of every mental exercise of the productive meditation.<sup>1</sup>

The two latter processes may be practised according to one's own faith. Thus it has been said. This is called the final or perfect stage where the Yogī practises the putting of the mind into the quiescent state.

Then meditate on one's self as embodying the united Deities Shri Heruka and His consort suddenly issuing from the midst of the Void (Shūnyatā). In Their heart is the "Hūm" from which rays of light issue and resolve themselves into the Deities of the outer and inner Mandalas. Having fixed these vividly in your mind then imagine that your own teeth and nails are Khanda-Kapali, that the hairs of the head and the body are Mahakamkala; that the skin and the sweat theroon is Kamkala; that the flesh is Cheva-Nampar-tsigspa; 4 that the arteries and tendons are Suraveari, 5 that the bones are Wöd-pa-me; 6 that the kidneys are Dorje-yi-wöd; 7 that the heart is Dorje-yi-sku; 8 that the eyes are Amkuri; that the bile is Dorje-yi-ralpachen; 9 that the lungs are Pawo-chempo; 10 that the intestines are Dorje-hum-zad; 11 that the great gut is Dorje-zangpo; 12 that

<sup>(1)</sup> Productive meditation or the "Creative Stage" (bsKyet-rims) literally.— It means the state in which the mind produces or creates pictures of the Devatas, etc., etc. (2) 'According to one's faith' or 'as one believes.' This is ambiguous. It may mean, 'as earnestly as possible,' or it may mean, 'according to the special teaching inculcated by one's special line of Gurus'; probably the former. (3) In text Maha-Kamkala and Kam-Kala. (4) mCheva-rNamparg/sispap (He who shows his fangs with a terrible grin). (5) Sic. (6) Höd-dPag-Med; Amitābha. (7) rDorje-hi-Hod; 'Instre of Vajra.'' (8) rDorje-hi-ku—"body of Vajra.'' (9) rDorje-hi-Ralpachen "Having Vajra-mane.'' (10) dPah-vo-Chenpo. "The great Hero" Mahavira. (17) rDorje-Hum-mdZad.—Vajra Hūngkāra. (122) rDorje-bZangpo—Vajrabhadra.

the bladders are Jig-jed-chenpo; that the secret parts between the thighs are Mig-mi-zang; that the phlegm is Tob-po-che; that the mucus is Vajraratna; that the blood is Hayagriva; that the perspiration is Dorjerinchen; that the fat is Vajra Heruka; that the liver is Padma-gargyi-Wang-chyug; that the spittle is Vairochana; that the rheum¹o is Vajra-sattva. Having so imagined then proceed as follows. 12

Meditate on the teeth and nails as being adorned with the Mantra "Om Kara-Kara Hūm Hūm Phat " whereby all which compose them³8 become identified with the Viras and the dependents thereon are the twenty-four Yoginis. The Mūla-mantra of the Male Deity becomes on repetition, the Heruka adorned with the six bone ornaments which are symbols for the six Kulas.¹4 On repeating Om Ha and so forth they become the six ornaments including the wheel and so forth. These are for the six Viras.¹5 The Mūla-mantra of the Yoginis¹6 becomes the necklace adorned Vajra-Varāhi.¹7 The principal mantras³8 of the

<sup>(</sup>r) h Jigs-byed-chenpo "the great Destroyer." (2) Mig-mi-bZang-Virupaksha (slanting eyed), (3) sTob-po-che=Mahābala, (4) RinchenrDo-rie=Vaira-Ratna, (5) rTa-mGrin Tamdin, (6) (Akāshagarbha-Nam-mKhah-hi sNyingpo). (7) rDorje Heruka. (8) Padma-GargyidVang-phyug=Padma-nateshvara. (9) rNampar-SNang-mdZad. (10) Nasal excretion. (Snabs-the running humour from the nose.) (11) rDorie-Sems-dPah. (12) Here follow Mantras for different parts of the body. (13) That is those above enumerated which constitute the person's personality. (14) Here Lokas-(Rigs-drug=six kinds of beings, meaning here the six lokas of the universe or the five Dhyāni Buddhas with Vajradhara as the sixth.) (15) That is Heroes (dPah-vo). (16) Heroines (dPahmo also called rNalhbyorma.) (17) rDorje-Phagmo. (18) Mantras are of four kinds, namely, Sabön or Bīja; sTsa-sNgags or Mūla-mantras; Snyingpo or Hridaya; that is seed, root and (primary) principal. There are also secondary principal (Nye-sNying). Of these the first are generally single syllables or letters; the second long; the third conveniently short and

male Deity form the garland of human heads; and the secondary mantras1 form the ear ornaments. The heart mantras1 of the female Deity form the Elephant and Tiger skins. From the Mantras "Om Vam" and so forth, springs a waist girdle formed by the six Yoginis. The Mula-mantra of the chief female Deity and of the thirty Heroines form the weapons and other emblems and the four skulls2 in the four intervening directions (S-E, S-W, N-E, N-W). Let the female Deity's secondary mantra3 form the tiara for Her head, and let it be thought of as being in fact the (surrounding) Deities. The long vajra-mounted staff is the body4 of the Deity. The sound of the drum (Damaru) is His wisdom. During the day it is Bhagayan Vaira-dhara6 and at night it is the Yogini.7 Call these clearly to mind and then repeat the armours of the Viras and Yoginis as well as their mantras of worship. Then imagine that the Devatās sink each into His or Her own respective place. By this protection is gained for oneself.

Having so done then repeat the Sumbhani<sup>8</sup> Mantra above given and make secure all the directions. Then

used in Japa in the Sadhanā of a Devatā whose Mantrai tis. The fourth is generally short and is the Mantra of the surrounding (favarnas). Devatās which are around the chief Devatā. (2) See ante, p. 59, note, 18. (2) or Kapāla. (3) The secondary essential Mantras of the female Devatā form the tiara of skulls for Her head. They are the surrounding Devatās (female) and the Mantras themselves personified. (4) Lhahi-sku, that is the person of the Divinity. (5) Prajīnā (in text Shes-rab). (6) [Com-IDan-rDorje-hchhang. (7) The Sādhaka should imagine himself to be the male Devatā by day and as the female Devatā by night. 18 tray also mean that the competent Guru may expound male Devatā texts by day and female Devatā texts by day and semale De

meditate on oneself and every visible object as constituting the Deity and His Mandala and on every audible sound to be Mantra and lastly upon every thought of the mind as a miraculous display of the great Divine Wisdom.\(^1\) Then repeat "H\(^1\) H\(^1\) m" and the eight-syllabled Mantra of the Male Devata. Then having said "H\(^1\) m" and sanctified all with Mantra, every object of enjoyment\(^2\) should be enjoyed without either unduc relish and attachment or disgust. Every visible object is to be regarded as a Deity whose real nature is Shūnyata. Then both are always united. And in recollection of the union\(^3\) one should preach, read, recite, and listen to religious discourses and books; and make water-ablutions,\(^4\) Stupas, Chaityas, ceremonies for the consecration of such, and H\(^6\)mass.

In short every one should be incessantly engaged in doing what is of spiritual benefit for oneself and others, and which will of a surety help one in the path. This is the

comes Ulluka-sve keeper of the northern gate; from "Om Grihanapaya-grihana-paya Hum Hum Phat" issues the western door-keeper Shyana-sye and the guardian of the Nadir Khanda-rohe. From "Om anava-ho-Bhagayan-Vaira-raja-Hum-Hum Phat " issues the warden of the southern gate-Sukara-sye; and so on for all the ten directions. (r) Sems-Kvi-rTog-pahi-hDu-hPhro-thams-cad-yeshes-chenpo--hi-chohPhrill-du-bsGoms-nas. The divine wisdom (yeshes-chenpo) is embodied in the chief Devata invoked here and is the Dharmakava wisdom. (2) Probably the food and other offerings on the altar. (3) Thamscad-du-sNang-va-Lhahi- rNampa - dang-Rang- bZhin - sTong-pa - dang. gNvis-Ka hang-zung-h lug-tu-shes-pahi-Ngang-las; that is whilst conscious of the union of forms and Shanyata the Sadhaka should, etc. (4) Every pious Lama makes a gift of water to the ghosts (Pretas) every morning as these suffer from hunger and thirst, particularly the latter. A Lama pronouncing mantra on the water so given makes it available for, and enjoyable to, them. Otherwise the water which seems to us pure would appear to them as dirty, muddy, with blood, pus. and rotting organisms in it and therefore they could not use it.

Yoga of the conduct Path. Then having recited the Sumbhani Mantra on the offerings 2 which have been laid on the altar and censed them with spiritual incense3 and having transformed them into the Void (Shūnvatā) by the Svabhava Mantra, imagine that from the midst of the Void springs forth the Mantra " Yam " from which comes air :4 and "Ram" from which comes fire : and upon these is a skull as extensive as the firmament springing from the letter "A".5 Inside this skull again imagine another A from which issues a lunar disc. Upon this latter (disc) place (working from left to right) the letters Go for beef in the centre. Ku in the East for dog-flesh. Da in the South for horse-flesh, Ha in the West for Elephant-flesh, and Na in the North for human-flesh,6 On these again imagine the letters Bi, Mu, Shu, Ma, Ra (placed in the same order as above beginning with "Bi" in the centre), which stand for excreta, urine, semen and human-flesh and blood respectively.7 Then upon these imagine the Mantras "Hum, Bhrum Am, Dzrim Kham" which respectively represent the Dharmadhatu8

<sup>(1)</sup> Yoga of the Chārya Path Spyod-lam-gyi-rNal-Bayor: Spyodlam Chārya-mārga or Path of conduct or practice or enjoyment: rNal-Bayor = Yoga = or finding of resting place or Finding Rest or Peace. (2) Such as rice, cakes, fruit, wine and meat. (3) By means of the Mantras. "Om Sumbhani" is recited whilst the real fumigation is being done with incense (Dhīpa) and the Svabhāva Mantra transforms the material offerings into Shūnyatā. (4) "Yam" is the Bija of air (Vāyu). (5) The rounded sphere of universal space appears and is filled with the first sound A which stands for speech which manifests knowledge. (6) These are the five uneatable meats; "essence of human fiesh" (sha-chen-gyi-dangs-ma) the best essence of great flesh (Mahā-māngsa) that is human flesh. (7) These stand for the Sanskrit words for excreta, etc. (8) Chos-kyi-dVvings.

Mirror-like<sup>1</sup>, Equalising<sup>2</sup>, Distinguishing<sup>8</sup> and Allpowerful<sup>4</sup> aspects of the Divine Wisdom.<sup>5</sup>

Then on the top of these imagine a dazzling white "Om" in an inverted position and upon that again another "A" from which comes a Lunar Disc. On this there is a "Hum" which transforms into a four-headed Vaira of four different colours bearing in the centre a Hum. This Hum emits ravs downwards which excite and set the air in motion which causes fire to blaze up, thus making the above ingredients melt and boil. The steam from this rises upward causing the "Om" and the Lunar Disc and the vari-coloured Vaira to drip nectar and emit rays of light. These rays and steam fill the ten directions with glorious rays of light which attract the Tathagatas and cause them to send down from their hearts, skulls filled with the nectar of knowledge. These skulls along with the varied-coloured Vajra the "Om" and the Lunar Disc are absorbed in the rice-cake which then assumes a glorious colour, emits a delicious fragrance and is of a delicious taste besides possessing other untold virtues. It then becomes an immense ocean of nectar. Having imagined all these, repeat the Mantra" Om, A, Hum, Ha, Ho, Hri "several times and bless the offerings with them. Then bring vividly to view in the heavens fronting you all the sixty-two Devatās? with their mansions of residence as afore-described; and imagine that the Chief Devatā emits rays from the Hum in His heart which fall upon (and thus light up) the eight cemeteries.

<sup>(1)</sup> Melong-Ita-bu. (2) mNyam-pa-nyid. (3 Sosor-Tog-pa. (4) Bya-va-Grub-pahi Yeshes. (5) Sec anté, pp. 4,5, notes. (6) Tantrik offerings (particularly wine) are made in skulls which denote and remind one of the transiency of forms and symbolise the Dharma-kāya which, like the skull, is the basis on which the rest (flesh, skin, hair, etc. are and from which they proceed. (7) They are the 25 Viras, and the 37 Dáknis or Yogonis.

These eight then resolve themselves into eight perfect Mandalas consisting of mansions and their residents. Then all the Devatās become the same as the Chief Devatā.¹

They emit rays of light from their mouths and drink of the nectar through the tubes of these rays. Having imagined all this, join the hands with open palms and repeat the following Mantras:—" Om Vajra, Araliho Dza, Hūm Vam, Ho, Om, A, Hūm, Ho, Vajra-Dākini Samaya-stvam Drikshya.²

These must be repeated as many times as there are Devatās (i.e., 62 times) or according to the number of Chakras (eight). Also make offerings, reciting the Mantras of the twenty-four Viras, and worship with every imaginable object created by the mind whether external or internal. Then praise the Devatās by repeating twice over the verses of eight feet<sup>8</sup> and pray for whatever you wish. Finally repeat the Mantras of a hundred letters and pray for forgiveness of all errors and sins. Then say Vajra-Mū and entreat the worshipping Devatās into your own self.<sup>5</sup> Give offerings to the Laukika Devatās by repeating the general

<sup>(1)</sup> This means that all the Devatas become one in naturethey are Wisdom Yeshes-pa. (2) Sic in text. (3) This shloka of praise is not in this text, but is given in another. (4) The Devatas invoked for worship (Yeshes-pa). (5) The Devatā whom the worshipper has imagined himself to be is the Bhakta or Dam-tschig-pa. The Sadhaka imagines his own body to be a conclave of Devatas called Bhakta Devatās who keep and guard the rules and faith; in short the faith of the Sadhaka personified as Dovata. From their heads. fore-heads and throats they emit rays which create similar Devatās in the heavens fronting them. These are the worshipped Devatas (Inana or Yeshes Devata). These are entreated to pass away into the region of External Shunyata; whilst the former are drawn into the Inner Shūnyāta of the mind. (6) hJig-rtenpa: that is of the world such as Brahma, Lokapalas and all others who have not attained the Akanishta Realms. But such Devatās as Vajra-Vārāhi and His Consort, Tārā, etc., are Lokottara = beyond Sangsara, and in the Akanishta Heavens.

Mantra of the Dākinī. This is the Yoga relating to the rice-cake offerings.  $^{1}$ 

Then again bless the foods. In the same way, as already done in the case of the rice-cake, imagine the self to be the Heruka in whose navel burns the fire of vital heat. This fire fills the whole body. In the midst of this fire set all the Deities of the Mandala around the Guru as the Presiding Deity. Imagine that there are in the stomach the Deities who reside in the great cremation grounds and all the sentient beings of the three worlds. Then having worshipped the Deity of the hands by manual worship 2 imagine that the two hands are the Homa spoon, the mouth the triangular fire-hearth for Homa, and the food to be the ingredients of the Homa sacrifice: and then partake of the food with notice of the taste and flavour but without undue relish. Then the remains should be given to the Spirits3 with the mantra "Om-u-tsik-ta-ba-lim-ta-bakshvasi svāhā. This is the Yoga pertaining to the partaking of food.

The conclave of Devatās invoked in the Cariyamārga<sup>4</sup> in which they<sup>5</sup> are produced from the Mantras and the Realms; those constituting the Bhakta-chakra; <sup>4</sup> and those in the outer Mandala; the apparent truth

<sup>(2)</sup> gTorma. (2) Sprinkling holy water and wine. (3) hByung-po-Half-mischievous, half-helpful beings, that exist in the Air, and who have command over the elements to some extent. These can be coaxed to help, or excited to injure. (The word hByungva means—becoming, as well as 'elements'—as we say hByungva-bali—the four elements—and so the four Bhittas. 'Thus hByungpo means Bhattas or spirits. 4) Path of conduct or practice above described. (5) Literally 'Messengers' (Pho-nya) or Angels. The Sanskrit term Devata has been employed. (6) Dam-shigh-fikhorlo: See ante, p. 64, note 5.

aspect (world of objects); the physical body with its gestures—all these constitute the Nirmānakāya.¹

The conclave of Devatās produced by the mind during the productive (or creative) stage; 2 the Deities 3 who exist along with oneself; the three Chakras; the body transformed into a conclave of Devatās; and the united aspect (of form and Shūnyatā in union); along with the mantras—all these constitute the Sambhogakāya.

Then in the final or perfecting stage, the real truth as to the three kinds of Devatās; the Chakra of great Bliss; the wisdom; the void; the mind together with ecstasy; all these constitute the Dharmakāya.

As these produce realization of the Dharmakāya, this process of summarising the various elements of devotion under the three headings of the three Kāyas is regarded as the process of utilising the three bodies (Kāya) on the Path. 7 By this method and constant application to the four Yogas 8 with their branches given above, one may attain (perfection) in the three Kāyas.

One gradually attains the power of successfully carrying out the four kinds of acts<sup>9</sup> as also the eight great Siddhis.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Manifest incarnate body: See ants, Introduction. (2) bsKyed-rims: See ants, p. 55, note 1. (3) 'riterally' 'Messengers' ('Pho-nya) or Angels. The Sanskrit term Devata has been employed. (4) Dhe chen-Gyihkhorlo and Yeshes. (5) Shūnyatā. (6) Samādhi. (7) Where at length all preceding mental exercises merge into the state of tranquility. (8) The four Yogas:—(a) Equalising or tranquillising other Mindi. (6) The Yoga of the Path of Conduct; (c) gTorma; and (d) Of Food. (g) That is the peaceful (zhiva), the grand (rGyas-pa), the fascinating (dVang), and the stern (Dragpo). (10) Animā, Mahimā, etc.

From the two-fold stages of Meditation1 are produced two kinds of Samādhi2-that which is produced by mental effort, and that which is devoid of mental effort. Then by constant practice in the last, one becomes firmly established therein and gains that knowledge which transcends all worldly knowledge.8 By practising Sadhana of Samanta-Bhadra 4 for the sake of others one gradually advances and attains twelve degrees in the stages of Bodhisattva. These secondary causes assist towards attainment of the Divine body and the forms of knowledge5 (in their entirety) which enables one to fulfil every act beneficial to oneself and others. One becomes endowed with great Compassion and acquires every form of miraculous power. Finally one attains the divine state of Vajradhara6 who exists as long as the Sangsara7 endures

The state of vividly impressing the Mandala (on one's mind) consists in (picturing) the residence or mansions and the occupants thereof. That being so I have first described the Mandala of the residence and the Devatās who reside therein.

<sup>(</sup>t) Creative or speculative (bsKyed-rim-dang-rdZogs-rim) and perfect or final (rDzogs-rim). In the first the Sādhaka creates mental pictures of the Mandala and the Devatās and in the second they are absorbed. (2) Ecstasy (Ting-nge-hDzin or Samādhi). The two kinds here spoken of are—artificial (spros-bcas), and natural (sprös-med). (3) Alaukika Jnāna or Lokottara-Jnāna (mJig-rten-las-hdas-pahi-yes-hes). (4) kuntu-bzangpo; by mastering His doctrine and putting it into practice. (5) Yeshes or Jiñana. (6) Dorje-chang (Florje-hChang or Vajradhara). (7) The transmigrating world of births and deaths (Sangsāra) which had no beginning and will have no end (hkhorva-la-thog-mthal-med). Therefore He is eternal. If it ever came to an end then there would be no need of rDorje-hChang as such. All would be one and the same. (8) Sthāna and Devatā.

With a view however to make quite clear the real meaning of the objects (here Devatas) meditated upon—and to render oneself familiar with the steps of meditation one ought to refer to every work bearing on the subject written by the Precious Lord.<sup>1</sup>

The book has been completed by the venerable one<sup>2</sup> at the oft repeated request of Ji-big-Demur³ who is blest by the possession of the right and best knowledge which truly enlightens; who is further endowed with the beauty of the desire to obtain the highest aim.<sup>4</sup> May the merit of my contribution tend to enable every sentient being speedily to attain the highest state of the Divine Teacher³ beyond whom higher there is none.

### PART II.

This contains the prescribed form of Sādhanā of the Demchog Mandala, and is the same (except for a few particulars) and a repetition of Part I, extending from the 28th to the 45th folio.

<sup>(1)</sup> rJe-bTsün-Rinpoche. This must be the Famous Sakya Panchen rje-bTsun-Rinpoche born 1233 A.D. (2) hPhagspa means Noble or Venerable or Reverend. The author of this work may possibly be Sakya hGro-mGon-hPags-pa, a great Hierarch of Sakya during whose time the whole of Thibet was given to him by the Chinese Emperor in 1251 A.D. (3) hJi-big-Demur; evidently a Newar Prince (or a Tartar Prince) as seen from the book. The Newars were Buddhists, earlier than the Tibetans. But the name is not a Tibetan one but foreign. But probably Ji-big-Demur is a Newar Prince from the fact that the work is written at Svayambhu Nath in Nepal, called by the Sikkhimses hPagspa-Shingkün. (4) That of obtaining Buddhahood for the benefit of the world. (5) rDorie-bChang or Vajiradhara.

#### PART III.

- Contains only two folios under the Title "Looyipa's prayer in seven branches passed down through Naropa (Naropa-las rgyüd-pahi-Looyipahi-Yan-Lag-bDünpa)."
- In the first verse obeisance is made to the Guru, in the second to Dharmadhātu Mahāināna (Yesheschenpo), to Vārāhī, to the Vīras and Yoginīs, to the Lords of the Sangsara and to Nirvana. In the third offerings are made of every imaginable object, infinite as the expanse of the heavens; in the fourth absolution is sought of sins committed by body, speech or mind. The fifth verse contains the Refuge Formula and refuge is sought in the Ishtadevata. In the sixth resolution is made to observe the Yidam laws of the Mandala. The seventh speaks of the joy felt in the acquirement of merit and of the emulation of the wishes and the acts of the noblest amongst men and Devatās, Bodhisattvas and Buddhas. It ends with the prayer that Siddhi may be attained and happiness found.
- At the close it is written that this is the truth. Mother above whom there is none. The Tantra of Chakra-Sambhāra (hKhorlo-sDompa), as practised according to Looyipa handed down through Naropa. The prayer was reduced to metrical form by bLo-grös-rGyal-mTshan-dPal-bzangpo (pronounced—Lodoigyaltsan Pal-zangpo), a disciple of the great Sakya Pandit. The composer or compiler is a Sramanera (dGetsül), and Vajradhara (rDorje-hdZinpa), who presides at the rites. This bears the date—"Water Mouse, 1st month—8th day"; and

the place is called Limju-tsi on the Northern route. The writer does not give his name, but the hand appears the same as that of the writer whose name is elsewhere given as Achara.

#### PART IV.

Contains the high praise of the Mandala of Shrī Chakra Sambhāra (dPal-hKhorlo-bDe-mchoggi dkyil-hkhorgyi-bstöd-pahi-rabtu-byedpa-zhes-bya-va).

> Obeisance to the feet of the Sacred Gurus evolved from the glorious two-fold merit Shūnyatā and Karunā (compassion) inseparably embodied in the Great Bliss of incomprehensible mystery. Obeisance to the Heruka!

This part consists of 48 verses or stanzas in metrical praise of the Deities. It extends from the front page of the 48th folio to the second line of the back page of the 52nd folio. The first thirty-five verses are addressed to the Deities thus :- In a number of stanzas (each of four lines), the first is addressed to Heruka, the second to Phagmo (Vārāhī) and Demchog, the third to Phagmo or Varabi, the fourth to mKhahhGroma, the fifth to Lama, the sixth to Dum-skyesma or Kapāli, the seventh to gZugs-chan-ma (Skt. Rupini), the eighth to bDemchog-hKhorlo (Mahā-Sukha-Chakra), and so on. During Sādhanā the Sādhaka has to repeat this and bow down by which means he identifies different parts of his own body with different Devatās, certain functions of his body with other Devatās and so forth.

The note at the end of this part says that the author (hPhags-pa) composed this at the request of one sTönpa Shesrab in the Iron Sheep year (full 20 years after the previous part in the Nag-pa month = 3rd Tib. month = April or May, and the day is given as the 24th midday). The place is given as the Great Palace of Chengto (possibly Chengtu in China?). The writer is Achara.

### PART V.

#### Begins :-- Om-Svasti-Siddham.

This part deals with the dVang rites (Abhisheka), which means the rites of conferring power on the Sādhaka to undertake the Sādhanā. This only proceeds for two folios, viz., 53rd and 54th folios, and describes in brief metre the rite. This MS. does not give any date or place but only the author's name which is hPhags-pa.

### PART VI.

bDe-mChog-Lüs-dKyil, Mahā Sukkha-Kāya Mandala. The title of this part runs in the text:—dPal-hKhorlo-bDemchog-gi-lüskyi-dkyil hkhordu-bDag-nyid-hjug-Cing-dVang bLang-Vahi-Choga-Zhes-bya-va: that is, "This is called the rite of taking Abhisheka, (dVang or power), by entering into the Mandala of Srī-Chakra-Sambhāra (or Mahāsukha)."

This part extends from the 56th folio, back page, to the 77th folio, back page—twenty-two folios in all. It begins:—"Obeisance to the Guru, and to ShrI Heruka. To gain the fruits by the power of the initiation to acquire which the highest of initiation has been granted by the best of Gurus, to whom having bowed down the method of making (use of) initiation as the path is herein explained."

Having obtained initiation into the Bodily Mandala of the Highest Bliss (Chakra Mahāsukha), and accustomed oneself to meditation thereon till one has attained firmness of mind, one should set about to acquire Bodhi Chit by means of Samādhi. In a quiet place, set up the object of worship (either a picture or an image), the outer and inner offerings used in worship, and three rice-cakes, two holy water pots, a bell and a rDorje. Having got together these objects necessary for the rite, then sock a friend or assistant who has been accustomed to putting himself into the quiescent state of Yoga and then proceed.

First give to the local spirits and elementals who may be gathered there. the Torma (rice-cakes), with the general Mantras used in offering to the Dakinis, so that they may be appeased. Exorcise those spirits who are not authorised to be present during the mystic rites, entreat those who are so authorised to be present to befriend the performance and to remain in the state of communion (Yoga = rNal-hByor). Then repeat the mantra of the hundred letters (syllables) to cleanse one's own nature. Meditate, repeat the mantras and imagine one's self to be the Devatā and worship one's self. Then fumigate the (objects of) offering by repeating the Sumbhani mantra and purify them by the Sva-bhava mantra: then from the midst of these, imagine an A from which issues a skull, from inside of which there come the seven objects of offerings in worship such as Arghya, Pādya, Pushpa. These are offered with the appropriate mantras, imagining them to be of the best and purest imaginable (ingredients) and on the

grandest scale of profusion (literally, as illimitable as the expanse of the heavens). Then imagine. in the space fronting the Sadhaka, Mount Meru. on the top of which, within the charmed circle. there are the eight great cemeteries and in the centre a Vihāra (grand hall), four-sided with four entrances. adorned and embellished with every kind of ornament. The inside of this Vihāra is divided into five concentric circles (one within the other), the innermost of which is occupied by hKhorlo-bDe-mChog inseparably united with Vaira-Vārāhī surrounded by the Devatās, numbering sixty-two in all, who constitute the Mandala. The next outer circle is the Mahāsukha (great Bliss circle-bDechen), the third that of the mind, then that of speech (Vak). and lastly that of the body (Kāya-Chakra). The outer lower storey or foundation is occupied by the door-keepers. Then seal the whole by the members of the various kulas (classes), as was done when imagining one's own self to be the Devata. Worship again as before with outer and inner offerings Then the two holy water jars (which should be in perfect accordance with the prescribed forms) should next be fumigated and sanctified as above. One is in the inner circle of the altar, and the other on the outer and lower platform of the altar for use during the rite. The inner pot is called rNam-rGval Bum-pa (the Vijava jar). The outer one for use is called the Las-thams-cad-pahi-bumpa-the holy water jar for all purposes (Sarvakarma). The Vijava jar is to be thought of as containing the entire Mandala of Devatās, and the Las-boom (the Karma pot) to contain only the Deities of the Mahāsukha-Chakra.

Both are imagined to contain the vowels and consonants. The Vijaya (rNam-rGyal = Namgyal bumpa) contains the 62 Devatas. Having imagined these vividly, let the Sādhaka worship these as before till he comes to the hymn of praise (stotra). Recite mantras, imagine threads of moving light to be issuing from the heart and attached to the Vijaya jar exciting the Devatās, from whom in turn issue streams of Amrita. (The mantras are the same as those given before.) Then having poured the water into the conch vessel, imagine that all the Devatās are merged therein.

(3rd.-Folio 58th).-This is the rite pertaining to the holy water jars. Then imagine one's self to be absorbed into the outer Heruka. With two hands take the dVang (Power-abhisheka) from the Guru who is the same with the Supreme (Devata). Think that vou perform those functions which the Guru has to perform. The assistant's functions are to be performed by a two-handed Heruka produced from the heart. The Chela's (disciple's) functions are to be performed by one's self. Then the Chela offers the flowers and other offerings and joins his palms together, and the Guru says-" All objects (Dharma) are like reflections in a mirror. They are clear, pure and not confused. They cannot be seized and cannot be expressed. They are born purely from the cause (Hetu), and Karma. Thus is the 'That' (De-nvid) actually produced. May all you Chelas see the Mandala of That Truth in the vivid and clear forms without any obscurations." This is repeated thrice, then the "A kham-bhira hum" is repeated and the veil is tied over the face of the Chela and a flower is put into his hands sprinkled with water from the Las-boom (the outer Karma jar), and a drop of Amrita (wine) is put on his tongue—blessed with the mantra "Om-A-Hūm." He is asked "O Son! what do you delight in?" In answer he says—"O, you of Noble Destiny (Skal-bZang), I desire Great Bliss." "What would that do to you?" to which he replies: "It is the Sacred Word of the highest Buddhas." Then the Guru places the rDorje on the head of the Chela with certain mantras and says: "All the Tathägatas confer their blessings on you henceforth. This holy secret of the Tathägatas you must not divulge to those who have not entered the Mandala of the Tathägatas, nor to those who are unbelievers."

60th folio begins.—Then the recipient must imagine that he is being led out of the circle by the doorkeepers (the Female Devatās). This is the outer form of entering. Then come the prayers and the injunctions by the Guru and the vows of the Chela which are twenty in number.

62nd folio.—Then the Guru repeats the exorcism mantra, burning incense and scattering mustard seeds. Then follows the washing of sins with water from the Las-boom with appropriate mantras.

63rd folio.-Folio 64th of the Original MS.

The Abhisheka (or initiation) rites extend to the 77th folio of the Original MS. It ends with the injunction not to confer the Abhisheka rites on those who are not ripe enough for it. It is said to be the highest and most glorious (possession) of the venerable line of the Sakya Hierarchs. It is compiled by hPhags-Pa (Skt.—Ārya) at the repeated request of Du-Khal-

Dur-Mis. It is the teachings of the Indian Guru rDorje-Drilbupa. (he who held the rDorje and the Bell). It is dated Water-Fowl Year, 4th month, 27th day, and at Shingkün. The writer is again Achara.

#### PART VII.

78th folio of Original Text, 86th page of Printed Text, contains dPal-hKhorlo-sDom-pahi-rimpa-lNga-hi-manngag-ces-bya-va:

This is called the five stages of the practical teachings of the Shri Sambhāra-Chakra. Obeisance to dPal-rDorie-mKhah-hGro Shrī-Vaira-Dākinī. Having bowed down to the feet of the Guru, by whose gracious kindness one obtains the Advaita-inana (gNvismed-yeshes). I proceed to describe here the different stages or gradual processes (rim-pa) thereof. A properly accomplished Guru having initiated the disciple into the mysteries of the outer and inner circles of hKhorlo-sDompa (Chakra Sambhāra), and having caused him to be thoroughly developed by means of the blessings of this Mandala, the latter should set himself to the meditation on forms. wherein he must attain steadfastness to some extent; then should he wish to enter upon the final meditation-the rDzogs-rim-the stage of Perfection by meditating on the formless, he must seat himself in an easy posture cross-legged, and begin by meditating on forms as prescribed herein. Imagine the Hūm in one's heart to be emitting ravs and to gather · · · all external objects into one's own body. Even the · Female (the Mother) is to be gathered into one's heart (the Male Devatās) through the nostrils. During this worship the Male Devatā is the form with only two hands. Think of one's own Guru as being seated on the crown of one's head. Exert faith and humility as much as possible and pray that the best and purest kind of Samādhi may be produced in one's mind.

Having bowed down to the feet of the Guru by whose mercy is gained the light of the Advaita (non-dual or literally "not-two") Yeshes (Jnāna) speedily, the author explains the process of meditation (gNyis-med sGompa-hi-rimpa).

Having been duly initiated into the outer and inner Mandalas, which constitute the very self of Chakra Sambhāra by a competent (perfect) Guru, and having been further developed by its (the Mandala's) own grace or blessing, one speedily sets forth to obtain the special teachings, and to learn their practical results. Assuming that he has attained to the stage of firm concentration of the mind and that he wishes to proceed further in the perfect or final stage (meditation on the formless) he should proceed thus :- Either in the morning (or any other time) let him take an easy position, cross-legged, and go through as a preliminary step the previously described stage of meditation on Forms (bsKved-rims). Let him imagine that the Hum inside his heart sheds out ravs of light on all outer space and the objects therein. They are all gathered within the body. The Female Devatā, too, is drawn in through the nostrils into one's own heart. Having thought of oneself as the two-handed (Heruka), imagine the Guru on one's head. Put forth intense faith in him. and prav "I beseech thee, cause pure Samādhi to grow in my mind." Then imagine on the letter "A" a lunar disc, red and white, about the size of the half of a pea inside one's heart. Upon the lunar disc imagine a light-point (a zero or Bindu) about the size of a mustard seed which is the concentrated form of one's Mind. Fix the mind on that and regulate the breath gently (literally, "make it a gentle pair"). When one is well practised, the mind is held and does not run astray but remains fixed. Then one attains the blissful and clear (bDe-gSal) Samādhi. When one attains stability or firmness in that (Samādhi), then transfer the imagination to another of the sense organs (Tib. dVangpo=Skt. Indrivas). Go through the preliminary steps described above. For the actual method: imagine within the two pupils of the Eyes, that there are two very fine bright white points, one in each eve. Close the eves and imagine in your mind that the points are there. When the mind gets accustomed to that, then look on various objects. Whilst all the while keeping the points before the mind, let it stray upon other objects. On being well practised the point is constantly and vividly present to the mind's eve. No matter on whatever object the eye may fall, Samādhi is produced. Having attained stability in that, draw in the Point within the heart, and imagine that the latter gains greater brilliancy and clearness, and keep the mind tranquil (literally at a level: mNvambzhag); this will produce Samadhi of the most excellent kind, or the state of Tranquillity. (That is when the mind concentrates upon an object of sight and endeavours to understand what that

object is, it discovers the empty character of such apparition. The dawning of this truth fills the Sādhaka with a feeling of certainty and of inexpressible joy and peace. It is realised that all visible objects are the Void (Shānyatā). One gets more and more used to regarding things from the true standpoint, and this true experience is not impeded or disturbed by thought of fresh objects. The deeper the insight into the unreality of things as mere expressions of the Void behind and in them the more profound is the peace which ripens into full Samādhi.)

After this transfer the imagination to the Ears. The preliminary steps are as described before. For the actual meditation :- Imagine two blue Points or Dots upon two lunar discs the size of a half-pea inside each ear and meditate upon them, in a place free from noise. When you have succeeded in fixing the mind upon them, listen to sounds, at the same time keeping the mind fixed upon the two Points and not letting it stray away from them. On being practised in that. one attains vividness of the mind-picture and Samādhi follows on hearing sound. When one has gained stability in this, withdraw the Points inside the heart and imagine that the Points have gained blazing brilliancy and vividness. From this the excellent Samādhi or Tranquillity (state of mental level) is produced. (When the mind is deeply concentrated on sound and its nature as the Void (Shūnyatā) is realised the same thing happens as in the exercise of the sense of sight upon objects. One discovers the empty nature of sound. When that is seen sweetness, harshness, melody, harmony, discord, all lose

their meaning. For what is all this but Shunvata. the full apprehension of which fills the Sadhaka with rapture. This is Samādhi produced by means of the gates of hearing.) Then transfer the imagination to the Nose. The preliminaries same as above :- Imagine a vellow Point on a lunar disc in the cavity of each nostril in a place free from any odour, and concentrate your mind on that. When the mind is fixed, smell various odours, keeping the mind fixed on the vellow Points, not letting the mind stray away. When one gets used to that, on perception of odours there is produced Samadhi. (The same process as regards the sense of smell and the object of it or odour which are analysed into and realised as Shūnyatā. Samādhi is thus produced by means of the gate of the sense of smell.) When firmness is gained in this, draw the Points in to the heart. By this, brilliancy and vividness of the Point is produced, and practice in this produces Samādhi. Next transfer the imagination to the Tongue. Preliminaries the same as above :- Imagine a red Point on a lunar disc at the root of the tongue. and meditate on it without tasting any flavour. Concentrate your mind on it, do not let it stray. Then, when the mind is fixed on the Point, taste various flavours, keeping your mind concentrated on the Point. Then draw it inside the heart. When the Point attains brilliancy and vividness. Samādhi is produced through the sense of taste. Then transfer your imagination to the Body. Preliminaries the same as above. Either at the root of the secret parts (that is, the junction of the penis and the scrotum), or on your forehead, imagine

a green Point on a lunar disc, and fix your mind on it without touching anything. When your mind has attained some degree of fixity on that spot (Bija). try concentration, touching various things and keeping the mind from straving. When vividness of the Point is obtained, practise until it is quite firm, then draw the Point in the place of touch into the Point within the heart, and meditate upon that, until great brilliance and vividness is obtained, which will produce Tranquillity or excellent Samādhi. Then after that, transfer the imagination to the Mind, which moves everywhere. Preliminaries same as above. Actual process:-Imagine a very small pink Point on the top of that already imagined as being within the heart. Try the meditation in a very quiet place at first. When you have succeeded in concentrating your mind, try the meditation in company where you are sure that some evil passions will be excited, such as lust or the like. Then imagine that the chief passion-Moha (infatuation)-which accompanies all other evil passions is concentrated in it. Think that it is absorbed into a blue Point. Fix the mind on that. On getting accustomed in that (practice), passions will not arise; or should they do so, they are controlled by the mind. When one has attained firmness in that, sink the blue Point into the pink Point, and that into the white and red Point below it. Then the last sinks into the moon-disc; which in its turn is dissolved or disappears in the sky like a cloud (which has disappeared). Then there remains only Emptiness (Shūnvatā or sTongpa), in which the mind is to be kept at a level. This will produce the

profound tranquil state Samādhi called Zhi-gNas (literally, Resting-in-peace). Then rising from the state of Tranquillity (Samādhi), again imagine the lunar discs and the Points to be present or springingforth simultaneously: and that one's ownself, too, is at once transformed into the Heruka. Regard external objects as being only visible and apparently true, but having no independent and absolute reality in themselves. Meditating thus till each stage has shown its sign of perfection or proficiency, one at last attains proficiency or perfection in the whole, as a result of which one obtains profound Tranquillity (Zhi-gNas), which is realisation of the Shūnvatā, which is bliss and clarity. Continuation in these practices produces the knowledge of the path (mThong-Lam), from which is produced Buddha-hood. This is the stage of conferring grace and blessing (bdag-byin-brlabs-pahi) on oneself, accompanied by Bija (Sabön) (that is by means of meditation on the various sense organs).

- This extends to the end of the 89th folio. In the goth folio the composer says "These five stages of meditation" are very clearly defined.
- "Though done by the venerable Guru, being found too brief, being requested by one who wishes to have it more clearly explained, I have contributed this, in which (if there be any shortcomings) forgive."
- "Let the merit of this work tend to confer the blessings which comes of practising these for myself and for all sentient beings. Let all avoid the extremes of worldly existence and selfish quiescence attaining

success in the two ends. Let all become the Heruka Himself."

"Being desired by Prince hJi-big-Demur and at the special request of Dügal Durmis (Tugal Turmi?) (I) Sharamana Mantradhara named Ārya (hPhags-pa) have done this at the noble Monastery of Shākya on the 25th of the 1st Summer month of the Earth-Tiger year."

The writer's name is given as Yeshes-Senge, a priest of gNas-rNying.

K. D.



sMon-lam-sTobs-po-che.
"The Powerful Good Wish."

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ञ्जा भूरे जम ईपय स. १.१ परीया स्री।

EDITED BY
D'AWASAMDUP KAZI.



# अरे. तह, श्रृंदे, तमाविर तह, दुर, तह, सबिष्ट स. थू॥ योश,में. तचर, त्र्यंत्र तह, अभस, दश, क्षेत्रस, त्र्यंत्र, स्वर स. थू. यो जिल्ला दु. हैं. व्यंत्र हुं स्वर सूच्यं पह, स्वर सूच्यं।

२३ के. इ.स. होर. व्यूर. वर्स. वसस. १८. में वी ती वी ती हवा तता ती स. वर्स. ती. महेस | देन'न्दासदेन'क्र.ठल्लाहे । गुन्दे,हैं पवट वे हेर्बेड लग्ने हीस वसस ठर केंस र्ज़िटस कें च्टर है। अट्ड धर हिंगस धर सटस कुस मेंगा गुड के जाने हैं २५अ.भ.वेस । ४८.वैदा म्र.लटका वर्ष्ट्र. २.शरी वर्ष्ट्र. ४४४ वर्षे अ.म्री.श्रटा श्ररे. ८. इ.क्रेट्,इव.वे.वदस.मेस.ह। स.इव.समस.२व,८घूर,तर.उटीशस। विशयावीस. अभवारव्यवभवारद्रत्तुवा चहूर्श्वरावावे र्द्रवर्श्वासरास्याः। गुवाकुरवादा सं हालेसागुहा कु कुराबेदायामेन ले देन दे केदामेन ले स्टब्स कु कहा क्षे अर क्षेत्र भाक्षा। इत भेर छत्यार इत्या भेर। दे भुर र र इटा क्षेत्र भावसा रदःदेवासायाव्यस्यायः। श्रेरावस्यायदेवसायुदःर्ददस्यास्वायेरः। ५६५ क्ष्रिकाक्ष्यकातात्रद्र। हेवा अराज्यकातारदान्त्राचा स्था व द्रावाश्चित्राद्रा र्वेग.कं.शुर्। ह्वा. तद्र.वंशत.क.श.रवववश्व.तद्र। इ.च्.वेश्व. का.चु. चंश्व.कं. चा.चंत्र.व.व.वेंच.त.जो व्या.घट.शदश.वेंश.द्रयंश.वेंद.ी ट्र.ज.ज.चंश.घवर. केश.तद्र। शद्य.केश.चढे.चर्थ.दर्श. बोर्डेश.वेद.ो क्र.चेश.कं. क्र. इक. चेट. चस्री स्मि त्रवट द्वार वस्ता द्वार दे हुर मिले देवा वस्ता हुं हो। इवा सदे सहस रदावदार्द्रवातार्द्रानेयावया व्यानेयाकेवा दाशवराकुमार्मेवा॥ दाव्याकुवायाकुव

## गुर्य.जम्म्ह्रेचस.स्. क्री

शे.कर्। चे.प.ले.गे.पश्चा.तक्षत्र.तक्षा.ठ ग्रेरी चाट.ल.बाट.उटेल.के.कूबाश.£थी ८.ज.वे.वे.क.इ.इ.इ.वे.ज्या.वे.स । पिश्रस् विश्वेषा अस्र न्यादे श्रीश्रस् श्रद्ध गाँव देन्य द्वाप्त्रय द्यायवर प्राप्त स्वा ८८. त्र. श्रमस. २४ . उ.स्थि. त. १ श्रम । योषे त्याद्रया सामान्या स इ.लह.रॅथ.धूरे. इचल.छ.चो द्र'क्षमाञ्चला यष्ट्रियायदे के । इ.ज.२८. मु.चर्येज.च.जश्र र्ट्ट्स श्रेण नेस धः । वर र र कुस । दे वा सद्या यान्त्र द्या ० हें ते ही स यग्-ऋगस-देश-ग्रेस-चश्रस-त.लस । र्ज्य त.सी बारा से उद्देश पार्च है है। र.ज. १र प्रदम. रेबे.कि.मेश। *રે*ત્રા.કંદુ.નજ.ત.વૈધ.જર.જુટ i **२.ब्रे**.र.श्रमश.२४.चर्षेत्रतातुत्र,तपुत्र, द्रकाक्षेत्रसम्बन्धिकायवैरश्चेर । नदस्य मेनाद्राज्य क्षेत्र जन्म की स गुक्'कुसर्वाय'रहः नेसर्नेग। क्षेत्र,श्रेवा,श्रेषाना इ.स.इ.चा.न । नेसामार्वाकराम्याम्या गुरु हु 'चहवसायस'सन्देवा'य | यदवा विक्या के अप्तान हिन्दा स्तान **अत्र देव गृत यह वस्य अ देव वह स** য়য়য়ৼঽঽ৾৽য়ৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৢ৾৽ঽঢ়ৄঀ৽য়৾৾৽ঀয়৾৾৽ श्रद्धः ग्रेश्नःदःजुः श्रृष्ःजञ्जुश । व्ह्रिंद्र चर्चे श्रेस्रस ठव वस्तर उद् नीस विष्ठेश.स्.८३५,५३.चेश.त.८८स। र्व. श्रेर. हुल. तडु.श्रेथ.त.संटल । मोहेसाल्ड्रेन. म्र.धे.इ.क्ष्माः । ₹q.75.xx.x.44.4x.441 हेर्य.त.ते.शू.श्रेशताङ्ग.<u>क</u> । यग्रक्षासार्थना राष्ट्रसाग्रसायहस्य। बसः द्रॅर 'ब्रॉशंर्ट्ट'बोध्सः र्ट्ट'ब्रॅवास । स्र्रिक्षिक्ष्टरम् द्रस्यायवैष्मकेत् । चैद्'ऍट'२¥ॅ्र्यदे'कष्य'य'वुट'। द्र-द्रमायद्रमाहेन यह वामाहे।

ब्रदः यहें द्रायसं या ब्रदः स्वरः सेद् । चश्रस्थः कवासः वार्द्रस्यः चत्रः व्यः द्ववासः स्तु । ଶ=ଶ-ଦିଶ==,ଜୁଅଧିହ,ଗମ୍ମଣିଶ । वर्द्र्रपान्द्राच कुराम श्रद्ध नेस'य'रह'व]र्जेर्'य'थेस | गुक् हॅन चे ने स हंच धर र्नेन । ०द्देगसःभ्रुगःनेसःयःखःर्वे १२गुरु। **८वा.**वह्य.चरच.चच्च.२३वश.त.शुस्र। र्युवायदे वर्षे यञ्जे वाञ्चवार यहवा। નર્વે.રેંતા.જુજન.જુ.કજન.જૂર.મું ! 12 BE 41 41 B 5 1 X E 1 4 X 1 1 1 1 वासवायदे यो नेस इंदायर नेवा ୩୩୫'ସ'ଦସ୍ୟ'ୟିଅୟ'ଞ୍ଚିଦ୍'ଘଟି'ଞ୍ଜି । यद्वाःस्त्रवः दश्यः हेरः दृश्वः हेरः। स्रहेट.श्रेट.चन्न.के. ? हैन । चिट्स क्षेत्रस है सत्तद क्षेत्रस छ्व क्षेत्रस । **१**वाय:रहःसंजित्युर:दस। योद्वेस'यदेर्'यश्चायदे'यम्'क्रम्स'न्नेस । एवत.**१, र**.भग्रेथ्.ग्रुप्तश्च.चडेश्न.न.जश्च ।

बुष्यतत्रत्र र वं स.चे .श्रुष्यता त्रुस । श्रेस'क्'¤ग्रोस'र्नेस'च्य'ष'३'८'। ८ 🗲 र.क्षास.हेब.तद.दुरस्य । वर्द्र-क्षासानेत्याकुरासान्ता द्रवायार्यास्य क्षेत्र वृद्धाः द्रसा કુૈ,±્તાત્યેતા.કુે.કેદ.ઘ.ત\ इट.घडे.चग्.क्र्यंश.चध्र.त.लस । चे.र्इ. टर्डस.चे.<sup>श्रु</sup>चे.तद्र.कू । श्रद्धाः विश्वद्भादः क्षाः श्रुद्धः वयः क्रीस । षु.र्द्र-रॅवी. त्.श्रेश-तद्र.क्र । देवानान्यः स्थान्तेषः गुरु क्या xc.gaa.lgca.ax.aax.a.aai ट.चेंज.रंबे.च् इ.श्रुश्तश.श्रुश्त.तश । लस.रं द्र.प्टीस.से.श्रेष.तद.क्र् सदस-विसाद-कु.सूर्य-तथा-ग्रीस। इ.क्.चेश.त.र ६.ध्रर.मूर। यत्रयायात्रेदानुगर्देवाह्यसार्म्या। वर्षावर्द्धर्पान्त्रं अर् अष् बाजूर.बाङूर.के.श्रुथ.बाथ श.की.श्रुंश ।

व्यवस्तु र्मुख व दे क्वस्सु क्षु हा। বৰ্ষি প্ৰথম ব্যৱস্থা 🛠 🗸 भी स.च. ধ্ৰম स नेस'य'रह'र्से'बेद'शुर'दस। द्वाक्षद्रवाहरार्क्रेक्षस्याप्येदस्यायाद्ररा। चकुवार्टाकोक्.बोधुतात्त्रेय । स्टस् बैस.८.जु.शूर्ये,जस्तुस् । द्वायावासवायदे अर्टसम्पर्वस। द्वाक्षरायमुष्यायवैष्यविष्रुः र्वेदा लक्ष.देवी.<sup>प्र</sup>.जश.र्ष्ट्रिज.त.उटे। दब्रॅ.देंब.<sup>ब्र</sup>ेंब.त.**८२े ब.घ**४.देे⊀ । क्षेत्रस्राद्धाः वस्याद्याः स्थान्यः । ¥ 명.호.원 ★ ब्ह्युथाक्षेदा**रे**षायास्याप्र**यात्रया** ८ दे. इस. समस. १०० . वसस. १८ . ग्रीय । है.बै.क्षेत्र ठ जुन्न हुरे त राज्य। **रः हैरणुक् हु ब**ब्दः वॅर प**हे**र। गुक्'क्रेस'र्स'सर'०दे'वहेँद'क्।

रवा'वहेंब'श्रे'चु'रट'सें'ब्रें**र** रहेर अस इवस छर जा नेस स्व त्रुव,रदःश्चीश.रदः,प्रदूर,त.रदः,। द्यस'पु'श्रुपस'के**्** पुंव'क्रॅट'द्युसस् बोट्टे.श्रेबं.त्रुष्टाचाड्रे.श्रेथ.ता.ज । ह्ये.बुर.जुनस.ह्य.तर.स्य । गीय.ताबु.सदस.यीस.द.२८.सरेस। **८.के. ह्र प्रमाल हैं।** दः द्वै स्बद्धः मुखः ईव्। सः व्येत् । गुर्व' हु'य≅ह'र्य दे' भ्रुव'थश कुेस। क्रुश-ग्रु-८न्द्रैटस-सु-सटस-ग्रुस-र्स्य। बुैक्'कर्'क्व'२ऄूर्'¥वस'ळेक्'चेस| श्रृष् 'वस' क्र्रेयस क्रिष् वर्ष 'कर् 'चर्च 'वस | मु.च.चश्चभ.धन्न.भट्ष.चक्ट.च्रे। श्च-रदासाम्प्रसानुदायान्द्रदार्थाः इसानुसा है.स.ह्बा.च्यूर । प्रमस्यावश्चिमाक्षेत्रस्य ठठ् वसस्य ठट् गुठ्

सप्तायस्य ज्ञातः व्याक्षेत्रं यस नुसा

## वयाच्चर दायी भ्रेंद व्ययची स।

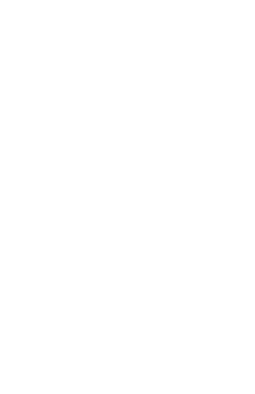
क्षा.८ व्रेर. ६. जु. भ्रेष्. जभ. क्रेश । र्बेब. पडल, द्रुभ. क्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश. व्रेश.

सवर 'ब्रेग' सदस 'गुस 'बॅच' धर 'र्नेग । डेस' ब्रुड 'थम' ब्रॅचस' चें 'डे 'हॅ ग्रस सें।.

वर् खन्य साम् के नियम वर्षे नियम







## TANTRIK TEXTS

EDITED BY
ARTHUR AVALON.

VOL. XI.

## **DEM-CHOG TANTRA**

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dPai-hKhorio-bDe-mChog (Pai Khorio-Dem-Chog); rDo-rje-rNaihByor-ma (Dorje-Naijorma); dPai-sGyuma-Chen-mo (Pai-Gyuma-Chemo); sGroi-ma (Dolma).

> Shri-Chakra-Sambhara Vajra-Yogini, Shri Maha-Maya and Tara,

> > EDITED BY
> >
> > KAZI DAUSAMDUP.

DARJEELING: DARJEELING BRANCH PRESS.

1918.



## रतता.वी.स.कुर.स.ब्री.स.क्शस.पविष्य.स्॥ रतता.रोष्ट्र.पट्र.सक्शस.क्री.क्र.क्षा

र गत्र वर्षर खेर वर अक्रमानी र ग्रुवा वर्षर की वर्षर खेर खेर खेर खेर 2000 बयसः देसः यायस्याया देसः गुर्या विस्तर्भः मा विस्तर्भः देशः विस्तर्भः स्थापः विस्तर्भः विस्तर्भः विस्तर्भः विस सदशः बेसः गोथः रहूतः शः सर्दः। हे. रं. गो. रत्ताः ज. प्रमेरः यस। अपूरः क्रायरः अकूर्यं,तर्वेताताता | इत्राता,यास्त्रात्यर,तस्तर,दो विदाक्ष्या,श्रमता,यथेर,रंपदा, रष:ब्रुच। इत्राय:द्रया:क्या:वर्द्धर:दयद:ह्यया:येख। वर्क्कर:दद:ह्ययंश:तठ:द्रथ: त.ज । चथेश.तर.चर्षम.रद्रा. मुँर.जश.रद्रा. मधूर.श.रद्रा.ध.वस.मुँ। दज.  $\sigma_{\widetilde{A}}^{2} \mathbf{x}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{2}^{4} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{2}^{2} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{g}}_{2}^{2} \mathbf{d}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{2}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{3}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{3}^{2} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{g}}_{2}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{3}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{3}^{$ र्वतःतरःठव्येर । दे.ज.वेतः शू.वेज.वदः⊈्रद्रःश्रन्नश्चरःकः चदःह्र् वाशःतदः,द्रशः सै. ८१२, पू. हे. से. इ.च हेड, हिन स.से.बीनस.तस.नाहेट, पश्च ट. दस । केड, में ट.जटस.ज. इदः च. वस्त्र १८८, हेब. ८६. हेब. तर , चठल. तद्र , र ग्रेज. र सूर , र मेर , हवा, वील. चले ट्रा द्यः ५ वृत्रः कुः ब्रॅन्या स्वयः वृत्तः य.ज.व.ब्रु.दुवांश.से.यकेश.५। १.यट्.तम. ७२वे.जा यरेट.१.४.४ज.से.सेप्स.यश. वीयानुष्यकीयानद्वायान्या श्रीचयासान्य विद्यासान्य । स्थायानश्रीर्या हेर्यार्य वर्षे । वर्षे श्चर रदा हैन वर अर्द्ध गायवा युक्ष नायवा वर दर्शन था वर है। खुका क्षर व हुन रवा भुदे: दबाद:वार्ता व्या:वृ:बु:वे:कृ:रु:या:ध्य:क्:कृ:वेश:वार्ह्द:रुसा।

😝 बै.दे.चोर्थराग्रेर.ज.चंतर.रे। डे.ड्र.वे.ग्रंच्यंत्रत.हेट.त.हेर। २.ड्र.क्र्यंत्र.२८. मा. द्व. त्वर द्वर मा. व्यवस्था व्यवस्था द्वर द्वर दर ख्वर मा. वदना हेर. षेत्≇श्र'5ु'तसग्र'य'दे"त्नाष्ट्रगसासु'द्वैत'कुस'तइत'य'गसुद्र'मी'द्वार'तर्दे | ∣र्र्राट वीःकेटः वीःषटः ५:५५**१ क्षाः**यर**ः क्षेः ह्र**नः यदेः**योः नेसः यसः ग्रुटः य**। 🔠 यदेः द**ीयः व**र्षरः द्याया यहेवा हेदाय हे ज्यो ने सा ही हो हो हो । वा बुदा यहेदा द्वाया वा हे से सम्बद्धा है है । र्श्रेयासायरे.चवसानु चुप्यायुवाय। विवायाक्षेत्रस्र हेवाय। सर्वादास्रभ्यायाक्षेत्र B. 実서. ヴ. 다. 하. 년 | 정최. ヴ. 및 전. 및 . 스킬 도서. 살. 갓 . 날서. 등도. 다켓전. 다. 충 . 당전서. ヴ. नेयासु चैत्र जीस वर्षवाया श्रुग्सा ही रामायावा हे हेंत्र पुरावें वर्षा है ररे अस रेंद् जेरा हूर. प्र , जिंदाधी रेशर. प्र अप. प्र. प्र. क्षेत्रस. चेत्रा पत्रिय देश. ता पत्रेय र हुस. तस्र उहुवा हेव. के किया वसस्र वर्ष वर्षा वस्त्र वर्षा वर वर्षा वर् चढु.कै.रट.र्बर.त.रटा ईबाचड्य.रट.ईबाईबाचड्य.वड्य.के.रट.वंब.च.रटा वर्षायाञ्चर्षात्रेरायाद्दार्था रुव्ययावाद्दा क्यालायाद्दा हृदावात्रेर् हिटा हैंद के कि प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के कि प्रमान के के प्रमान के के कि प्रमान के कि प्रमान के कि प्रमान के कि वर्गान्य नार्मेश्वर वर्षे र द्वियार्थे । द्वेयाश्वर र वर्षे श्वर विदः सः स्वर वर्षे नास्य वर्षे नास्य । हे.से.|बृ.६े.र्जेश.टे.बुक्त.वर्डूट.तका.तुषे.वुक्त.वश्चत.ता.धु.स्व.तर .टवींर.वधु.रव्ये.वदु. इ.त.वशव.१८.तोबर., दूर.रे.ठ.बैर.वर.वे.चड्र.बुर। १६८४.तड्र.वोथस.चधु.वर्ष्ट्र. श्चर थारा। र्वे. जसावास्त्रा द्वा के. कूर्या ताता हर्षे साम र प्रत्या सार र प्रत्या सार र प्रत्या सार र प्रत्या क्षमः वसमा कर् नाटः तमः पर्या हैर् र्टः है। र्यः र्टे वर्षेमः यस समा क्रमः कर वस्य कर है। हुच.त.रेट.हुँ त.त.पच.क्येश.रट.पश्य.त.हैटश.रेश| वशत.१८८.मीट.रर्घर.खू.पर्८.

복 저렇게,같,집文,일 र्दर:इस:इग्रस:श्वर ' २५स:दस:स्ट: २) देश:यस:स्ट:यी 제공미시·출·영도·집·4시다< 않도·시트시 ※ \* '라·폭·론·충·제 오ુ·루·육·라·국·제·제· '리' र्यदः हैंगी ठ ?. वे र. रू. इ. में अ. प्रांचर . में अ. ग . रू. इ. श्रुप्रथ . रंग व. रू. यहे थे. वानेवासारा वसस उटर हेरा दु वुराया है राया है रहाया। श्रेवा वाहि स्ववा है हो। है શું.પ્રજુ૮.૧૪૧૧.૧૮.૮ંવદ.ૡેંગે.દૂ.૬! લડ્ડ.પ્રજા હૈદ.વz.વે૮.૪١ જૈદ્ર.પ્રજા बाबूर.तर.हेर.यां शुद्र.धशश.टबीबांश.तर.हेर.यां कैंद.बांबिशश.बोर.हे.रचद. ર્લેગો જેમાં હુમાં તુરા તેમ જ તારા જાયું. ટે.વા.૧૧૫. ટે.ચે. જેના જાયુંના તારા જો જોવા જો છે. જેના જાયુંના તારા हेत्। खर् स्तर रहते होना र में सम्मान स्तर हो मध्य र दर्शी स्वर न न ने सिंद हो है स् चर् । अरः क्रैरः विदः हुँ असः ठ्रं वर्षेस्य सस्य सर्व क्री वस्य सविदः हेरः वीक्षा सरः नु, च. म. दू. इ. कु श. मु. क्षा. त. जो व. च. त. वर्षे देता. वश्व ४. वर्रे मुक्ता त. मूर्या. देवी. विद्युव्य स्रमस द्वर वमस ठर मुस्य वर्षे र वा श्वर द्वर या र द्वर वी स्वर विस द्वर वि શ્રુટ્તર.ર્શેન.થના વ.જૂ.ચે.રે.કેલ.શ.જ.રંદા વ.જા શ્રું.વ્રેડ,જ્ઞાન.ર.જારેન हैस.र्ग्रेज. राष्ट्र.ज.तेब.नेऽ्। ट.यंश.अष्ट्र.त.व्यथ.ग्रेश.हश.तश.अष्ट्र.तर. वसम्रामुद्रा क्रि. सदा ५ हिं ना ५ मुं १ वे मा सम्राम् १ र १ वे सा गुर તા શ્રેર. ા ભાયું, તો. છે. જે. તા. શર્ચ . તાલા ત્રાપ્તા કરે, તે. છે. જે. તા. હો છે. તાલા કર્યા તાલા કરા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કરા તાલા કરા તાલા કર્યા તાલા કરા તાલ मेचस.पश्चा पहें.ते.७.जु. बं. बं.चं.४.जु.चा पहें.हे.जु.स.६ वं.चीस.पटेंचा र्बेसा वह स्थाय ने खड़ है वीस सर सा वह पहुँ खड़ है वीस दे रहा वह .

हे है.स.है.स.है.स.है.स. है.तांश.रेज.बर्ग यहं.रुहे.सिंड है.तांश.र्ज्ञा यांश.र्ज्ञा हैज.रेजा चर्चा.पूज.छ्टबासी.म.चडेट.च.रेट.। ध्रुत्र.चैज.न.इ.सकूर.तता.सकूरे. तर तस्त्रा भेटा रज्ञेज तर व्यासाव सहर में है जो में जिस जा वे सूर कूस में। रेब्वेटमामुँ बुर्गाचुर्यमाद्दर। सदसामुसादरः। वृद्धवास्रमसाद्वराधसमा **४५.गु.३वल.इ**.क्श.तर.रव.तइ.नुवे.बुश.तक्तश.रटा वलटाहवल.रटा वेब.चेव. यद्वायी संस्थाद्या हिट हे वहे द्रार्ट क्रिंग्या की द्रार्ट में हैद'कु 'प्रथस'द'यदम् प्रस'र्वेटस'स्यायायहट'यदे 'यर्केद'यदे 'दे दे 'द्वम'हे 'हेद'य'दट'। **୩୩५"ਘ="3="&a"ऄ**ਸ਼ਸ਼੶५੫੨੶**게**ੑੑੑੑੑੑ**५"ॸॗ**=="ॲऄॱढ़ॺ"੫**૨** '४२ '੫'੫ਸ਼'3ॗ="वऄॱਸ਼ऄॕ**५**" त्र भी ब की खेट र प्र के स्वै . तथ था की था किया ता क्षेत्र । विश्व स्व ₹₫a.akx.ð. र्लाट्र व्र द्र बट्स क्रिय द्र । व्रह्म क्रिय चबिदानुदानुसासरानुराता हसायहूरायासान्। व्यापन्। व्यापने का'यठसाया के संव विद्यु र यु रा श्रु र श्रु रा खु यह छ यह है। 작'의동'건도'절제 '생'원회'자'역'작'자'자'자'대'대'자'자'취 동차'동'첫'생'제'·취' वर्हेर्द्रस्यासे मृज्यवस्वस्य याम्रहेर्व्य राजुर्वे । देवस वद्या वीस हे स्वार सहित्य । क्षाव्र्र्र्रःक्रव्यायर्दा वेर्इटर्दा वृष्टेश्वयायीर्द्यदायीया शुवार्दा येदा मु.भूषेषा क्रुमानद्र.जस.चग्रेस.स.८८.। जग्रेट.२.६०.च.८८.। चग्रेट.स.ल.इस.स.  $\hat{q}_{1,x}(x) = (1-x)^{-1} \hat{q}_{1,x}(x) + (1-$ 

क्र चनवास.चुट.लट.ग्रु.चज्जेर.द्री इस.च.रट.। चरवा.श्रुट.उद्दार्जस.चज्जे. श. वृतः भुैं। च≭. दी श्रद्धाः भैशः ज. श्रेचशः शे. तहुर्। कूशः ज. श्रेचशः शे. श्रष्टर्। यदे.शक्र्यं.चु.रश.ष्ट्रचं.रट.। इश्व.त इ. क्र्याय इ. क्रूच श्राय चुट. चुट. वर्षेट. वर्षेट. वर्षेट्र वर्षेट्र चुर् श्रु.श्रु.वृ.चृ.च्.। उल्लग्नानाः १००, ह्यान्टः । ४८ । स्ट. सहस्र मुस्रान्टः। 3c.9a.gandarena.ec. 8.2.ge.ge.a.mc.ed.nz. Eda.ng.aca.da. क्यसः ६८. मु. २चे. चटु. १. च. वस्तरः १८. ज्या १ च्या १ चर्वायीशः **श**क्षशः द्वतः साम्बुवः चः दशकः चः बुवः चरः च कुर्दे । सः वृवः य'र्ट्र'र्बुग्य'वर्ड्रे'रे'वर्ष्ठ्र'ग्नेग्यय'रक्ष्य'ग्रे'र्व्हर'र्व्वपर्सर'वर'श्रे'यर्हर'य'रे' र्या. बयब. बर्जा क्रूब. मुँ. उसूर. ख्.चर्नू र. च उ. हुँ र. चसै ज. चर. च मुँ ठ्र इटा देवकेर्यानेग्रयायार्षेटवाशुःग्रुग्ट्याययायद्वरायरायकेर्यारोदाद्वरायायाय्वरायाः ठर्वासुर्दरावसाधी २२२१ चर वृद्धवाचा २२ वसाखें | देवाय ५०१ वस्वावीसा देश:ग:र्टा बद्यायीयादे 'श्रूर'वत्रेख'यदे 'द्यो'वदे 'हं'व'दे 'द्या'येखव्याद्या'द्रूर' য়য়য়'ঽৢয়'ঀয়য়'ঽৢৼ'ঀৣয়'৽ৢ৾ঽৼ'ড়৾'ঢ়ৼ৾৻য়ৡ৾ঀৢ৾৽ঀ৾৽ঀ৾৾৾৽ঽয়ৼ৾৻য়ৣৼ৾৽ঽৢ৾৽য়৾ঢ়৾৸ৼ৾৽য়ৢৼ৾৾৽ৡঀ৾৻ इस.न. क्षांस. ﴿ दे. दे थे. च बुधे. तस. तथे. पक्षित. टै. पाइूरी मर. ते हो। टे. थंस. कूर्यांस. की.

## के रतता.र्घर.ख्य.चर.शक्र्या

¥ वेद:रे'इशस'ग्रेस'रेगस'ग्रे'स् 'स्ट्रिंर'ग्रे'गाठस'य'दरे'के' वेगस'यर गठस'य'प्पेठ' ग्रीया मार्थाया दद्रायामार्थाया अक्रूमा मी मार्गाया स्थाप स्वाप्ता स्थाप मार्थाया स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप च.रूरं.तर.चनना.श्र्रा श्रद्भःतरमञ्जूरं.त.चर्नना.वृत्राचीवा.योदा.मकूरं.वेत्रा क्रू. यह्री सि वेस यहूर तत्र वाचेवाम सि वासूर्य या है । सूर्वाम या सवाता रहू सार हर वहीं वादा क्रुवास प्रस्ता पर्ये सामित्र के मार्थ स्वास प्रस्ता निष्य स्वास प्रस्ता निष्य स्वास प्रस्ता निष्य स्वास स्व है 'यसहिट'देवा' मृंगव्हें रें. 'यहैस' ८८' घठस' धडेसे अर्ध्सस घर्मे । निरादस रेस च्च-१.४व.चबु.चडु.इच्चथ.मु.भट.त.इ.इ.चर्टूर्.लेश.मुश.वर्ष्यःतदुःश्च.बूज.चर्चस. ता बिर बुटा च वोनस व समा उर च से रायर च समा है। दे समा बेट मिट हैं जस रूर पर्लेशनश. इ.इ. इ.श.चेब्री र.च.रे.च.चेरी छ.चें! शरद.रे.च.रेटा जा.चेश. मुैं से रवर व क्षस सु रेस या व वेद र मुक्त पर वसस स्था सि स मुक्त मर्पेद यदे हेग्रथ:२**६ॅट**:कुंग्रथ:**ट8्र** भूर:वा**श:ग्**रायद्वा ह्याःहु।।

ૡૢ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૡૣ૽ઌૢ૽૽૾ૢ૽૽ૢ૽ૡૢ૽૽ૡ૱૱૾ૢ૾૾ૢ૽ૡઌૺ ૡૢ૽ઌ૽૾૱૱૱૱૱ૡ૽૽૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૱

## ७**४**°५''२ हैं।

इसामा क्षेत्रसायके, जो सुं, जा सुं, पार्ट्स पार्टा इसामा प्रवेद सुरा प्रवेद राज्य प्रवेद राज्य स्थापन

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축 젲.그보보.디노.디봇이.뮟! ME.Š.디서.羹.통.유소.리성. 꽃네서.스다. इ.इ.चंड. क्र्यंत्र.श्रृंचेत्र.स. क्र्यं, प्रथम, ग्रुं, जन्म, त. त्व्यंत्र, त. रट. त्यावरा तर त्यं रेट व्या वुँगसःश्रृदःचःक्रमसः**गुँ**सःव्**र्षः**चुसःचरेःचवोगसःक्रमसःच**गु**गा रगर धेरे द्वेपया क्षमा सिंचना से . ट्यूं. च. र हा विष्ट हैं च. मुं. श्रमा वा चा मूर्। वेषा च द हे से बान क्षमा मुैं भुैं 'स्र्रह्र' सुख' वहव' धर 'वर्झ 'बेट'। हव' हु॥ शय, 2, ६४, ल्या क्री. ज.ज. क्री. ज.जा शय, त. तु. ·첫, 석, 최 ब्र'5'प्य'इ'प्य। लया चहु. मुँ. वा. मा. चहुं. हे. हूं र. व्यर हैं ना. व्य. में। अधः हैची. वंवे. में. वा. समी. द्रु. इ' मैं' य' 'म' हैं' ध्रत ॥ देख' यहँ र हैं 'हे' वें 'यख' यहं दख' दख' हैं यह गं सर ' च त्रप्र'बैट'। र्क्षे 'चहुं' श्रुर'ग्रार' चहुं 'ब्वे' व्याप्पर्ण गें रु''या हुं 'ब्रुर। 형제,그퉂스, तत्र विवे वेताद शतानी हि वे ता ता शिष्ट वा देश है शाने सा शावारी देश है है है है से सार व्यात्राक्षस्य द्राहेरी राया हो राया व्याद हर देश। 서도 전'자'·현전'·현 '교도'·첫 □'·디도'·디션 '교'·축 ' 본 수'·중 수' 친'·리'·현·취진·현 '미리'·친'미리' 전'·인'·인'· वर कर श्रे '२ वु इ'वर 'चु 'वरे 'हुँर 'इ श्रु इ'वरे 'वरे 'वरे 'व 'वरे हैं सा है । ल्. य.व.स.चेर.ह. अय. ११ व.स.चेर.हे. हे। वेश.त.रू.। वे.

શ'શે' દશે વાસ' ઘરે 'ફ્રેંદ' ઘ' ફેર' દુ' વર્સેશસ' દ્રસ | ઍંપ નુ' તું 'ફ્ર' ફ્ર' દ્ર' વર્દ્દે 'શ્રુ'

**8.41.01**25

र्भर है। देश वर्षेत्र या है जो नेश हैं। हेवार वसवाय है

≆ कु.कु.कुन्न, चक्रेस, चस्त्रम, चर्च ॥ हिंदा च दे, ददः जस, तस्त्र जस, चरः कुट, कुट, कुट, कुट, कुट, र्ष. रचर, चस. भर्थ. त । व्. जस. श्रेड. ट्रीजि. रचूर, ट्यीर. त्रीर. त्रीस. त्राचेशतस. भर्थ. त्रश्चास दे 'द्रश्चेश्च द्रिय 'गु'यिके' सेर 'यें 'गु'यिकेर 'दें 'हे' हैं 'गुसुस्र पस्स सर्रक्'पा क्षुं यम देवे क्या र्रं र देव। नर नेय। ब्रह्म विष्या क्या विषय । क्या पर देवा क्रु.पु.२२ द्र.४८.पद्रेथ.जश.वीय.त। वी.पद्ये.त। पट.४श.पद्ये.त। 보도, 등보, ਜ਼, 보서의, 다음, 네와, 다당, 청도, 신 등, 이점, 취, 몇 네와, 美, 토, 七소, 툇 트리고, हिटा। येवार्था है.सरा है.वालहटायना.वथाक्रीहेटारीतसत्तसानेरावर्यासा चक्रीर.सड.रनेबर.शा ल.स्री क्ष.क्षी क्षे.क्री इ.मी इ.मी छ.क्री परं.श्र्यं.त्रोश्राग्री.र.पूर .प्रांतुश्रथा.ग.जश.वैद.पदः.वै.पदः रंग्रीज,एड्र**र.श.व्द.के.पैदः** છા. એશ. શે. ત્રું શ. તાંદુ. કું દ. કું . કું આ એશ. શે. ત્રું સાંસ્થાન છે. કું દ. કું . કુ 5'11'5'5'11 11'4'11'11'11 W'X'11'11 4'P'4'5'71 W'''' X'0'11'5' देश भ द्वा महेश नाम श्री र दुवर्गर भ द्वे मुर्दि व व दिवर में प्रमुर्दि हैरे हेर देर મુંગ્રેગ માત્રા માટે દ્વારા કું. ભારા મીંગા અદ્ભારા જેવા કું તે કું છે. ખું માર્ચ ન માર્ચ ન કું यात्रेसः ग्री:वर:5: ६:५११र: घॅ: सॅर सॅर: हॅ या:वरे:व्ये:नेस:ग्री: हे: घॅर:वर्ह्स । કુદ. રે. ક. જારા તે. હે જા. દવા. તુર. તે લે જો. દ્વ. જૂ. . તે કે ફે. રેદ. \ તીજા. તું. જાપ ક रगामहर्म् स्त्रामहर परवा में जिल्ला है । इस सामित है । इस सामित है । इस सामित है । त्त्रेवं दूर, चेवल, चट्ट, पू. हैं. लुच, वशवा हुश, ब्रीबा चड्डे चेवा ता हुं शवादवा। अव.

👺 प्यर. देश: या पत्रेता 🙎 मी पर. दे. विश्व विष्टा 🙎 मी २०० नगरा गु। क्ति : 5.स. ब्रेट. जैर.ना रतर प्र. थे.से.से.कंडर ज्यास ग्री में मुँच स प्रवेद ता 8ट. श्रु.र.२. प्रप्तसत्त. हे.से. तुरु जा रसः है. श्रु.र ट्रीजि. लीट्र. हिना थस । क्षाचा कृषा वा व्रमान्य व्यवस्था वर्षा चा विष्णा के उन्हें सामा चिष्णा में विष्ण स्था वर्षे स्था । थ। दे:स्ट्यासु'गुर'याथस'हेर,'दट'हेर'यर'परस'यरे'दिगुवा'वर्षर'चुे'व्हर्पर'र्वर' महमान्द्रर मुद्रान्त है। इस मुद्रिय मुद्रान्त मिल्या में द्रावे दे हैं दे में देश हैं स्था में देश में देश में नस्यान्त्रायरानुष्टा देप्यानुष्टायसूटायदेव्यर्गरावदेवरान्तरानुष्टानु ब्रेर-प्र| दश्रर-प्र| क्षर-प्रिंद-क्ष्मान-दश्य-निक्य-न| देव-क्षेट-र-र्-दश्य-क्रेर-थानु स्वर पे वे नि हिर दृष्टा देवे हेट दु स्वर २ प्ययाथ हु या हूट मेस यहूँ द्या दृष्ट द्वैथातु वाय्येर विर्दरावरुषा वर्षे द्वावादहाद्वीवाधुदाया व्यक्षहावा अद्राय्यवानु क्षेटा 5'रेब' ॅॅं 'केरे'र्'च'अट'अटे'चे'नुब'चबर'च। ब्रे'रेव'० र् र्'ज्ब'के'के'क्व'चे'र्बर' यं दे 'ब्रेट'रु'र्बुन्न्यादेर'रन्ना 'बृष्टस्यानेट'णेर्'रु'र्वेट'चवे 'क्ष'र्य'चवेस'यर्केर'हृस्य'र्न्नन् नृःशेर्'य'र्ववशाद्रशय केॅर्'य'वेर्'य'प्रेस'य'क्रर'ह्वें 'तुर'र्'युर'पदे'र्से पिहे दे'हेट'वी वर् स्र्रानाचावद्गे पद्गेषाचर्रेनाचर्यः मृत्यवसायदः रेसावद्गे पदि हेटः रु। 235.3.2.1 5.544.2.1 4244.2.54.1 444.4E.F.MT. gx. मुद्रे प्यु पारुद्ध दरा। देव पे के दिया। के हैंना वी खेट पर दरा। वी का दरा २ थवा ज.१ू.वाश.त.इ.वोथ.वश्व.वी.स.सहस्य.तर.वीस.त्राह्म। वट.वो.सं.इंश.चर.मू। वेट.

¥ बिरा। येवार्थराष्ट्रीं श्ररावद्गारविश्वायाव्यार्थराष्ट्राज्ञात्वावी। अकूराईयावरा देश:चक्रे:चर्ड:क्य:5्यारसंस्या यावया:पसः।वटःवी:कुं:र्य:5:नरःकुंगसःसुःगाहुसःर्या। वैदारी इदाबुदा र मिनामा विषा में प्राप्त र प्राप्त माना स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान न्द्रं क्रांत्रावयस र्वाह्त सुम्रा क्रेंयसा। क्रेंयुवान स्वाधान स्वाधान विवासित है मी विदे भु भूमिया। वृहः नर रु. ५ ५ ५ ५ दि देर हिंद अस्य सुरी अस्य दे हैर ग्रीस તા દર્ગાફ,ડદુય,તા જી.લે.દ્યોત.દ્રાજી, શુષ્,જા. ખૂપ,તા જીંગ, ખેતા બ.ડદુય,તા म्बित हे रहेत रें अन्हे 'ब' पहिंद 'या वे र्डेंद 'या के 'क्ष' दशर' ये 'र क्रेस व. प्रे.त । त्रेय. तष्. ता.यालश.त. योश्रस. ग्रीश. शक्र्या. श्रीथ. ८८.। ८८ या. यो. यालश.ता । पर्स्तरमान्त्रेसान्त्रेसान्त्रेसान्त्रेसान्त्रेसान्द्रमान्त्रे स्थान्त्रमान्त्रेसान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमा 의도적·의·출주·리 도의·출·도·호주·리·오·출주·리 중도·영·윤도·년··주·디·의· **ब्**रे.न.च.रथ.उड्डेयता टेचट.रीथ.ट्यार.ज्ञ.खाट.ला.ब्रेथता.ट्र.ड..सश्ची.रहरूथ.ली वसस उर्'गुट'कुरु'ग्रेस'यकुर विट'र्ट'र्ट'र्ट्'यदै 'रैन्'सस मध्येत'त्स यहेत'य। હૈ<sup>ર</sup>ર્વે'વ્યા **હેં**'5| જા'\*-લુંદી વ્ય'5'ઘર'જા'કે! ઘર'કે'ઘરા ફ'ટ'ફે'-ૈદ' **ઢેઠ, ત્ર.વચેટ.**તેદા કં.યુજાયાતા**.વકે**યાતુ. મું. જાજ્ઞુજાજા યુજાયાનું ત્યે દેવાજા ઝાડું જાજ્ઞું ત્યાદે તે જાજ્ इनानहुरार्श्वेटयायाथार्द्वनयायये नियार्श्वेटायकुरार्टा। देराकुया **१९ तस ग्री जु । यर स | ५७ थ**ुन ह | ६ तस ३६० । ६८ कें हा । यर स देत ये 

¥ २वव'य। द्वा'वे। २त्तेनस'य'हे'हैक्'केक्'ये'वकुर'द्दा। प्रवर्ष'णदाकु'वे' कुरे, यू.चर्चेटी का.कुरे, यू.चर्चेटी शकूट, हेरे, कुरे, यू.चर्चेट औरका. चुटा है जाल. रहा। रहाकुर्दार्थः र्वारहारहा। क्यायकुरायारहा। शुवासारहा। **१**वा 네羹스.ñg 4. 스ㄷ. | 나.크. 스ㄷ. | 다리드.贞.스ㄷ. | 홍.ñc. 대.옻네워.더워.প스다시워. नादान्द्रान्द्रान्त्रीयान्त्रान्द्र। नाम्बर्णाणयान्द्रानीत्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रान्द्रा यर्'य २६व'य वर्तुर्'यरे हे वर है अरे र्नुवादहर ने हे हर र्रस् हैर वहर के यरे 'अर्केषा वयुद्धायायि र्षा वेदा वेदा वेदा वेदा विष्टा विष्टा विष्टा विष्टा वासिया जाबाहुबासा न्हेटा में सा बासिया ही. मेह सा चूर प्रदेश रासा रेजा हा हा था. बार्से मा बार के प्राप्त के प्राप्त कर के का कि का कि का कि का कि कि का कि कि का कि कि का कि कि कि का कि कि कि लय.चर्च्चेचात्त.वेचेत्र.वेद.वृद्दां र जू.च.चर्च.बोव्य.वेश्व.व्यात्तर.ट्यात्त्रात्तेचा.चर्च.बोद्य. 리 리도,역다, 항, 왕학학, 충도,다, 같도, 양도, 토, 학꽃 학, 다위 支, 통, 같도, 분기, 리, 스트, 학, 다당, 레라, 노도·첫미융제·출제·8□제·도도·취제·조리'등도·중·도통리'대한·출고·뗏조·오·오등도'대 줬도제. तंत्र. मिट, प्रतितायम, रंद्र, त्वा भावा हुम, मिट, प्रवृत्त में हुंब, ब्रांस, स्रें, र्सेंब, रा रहूता, हैं. ५म२'चरे'ञ्ज'भ्रमसंप्रामसुस्राधार्गानुस्राधार्थाः क्षेत्रं'चे'ई'च'दस्राम्द्रेर्'धसाय्वे। ध्रम्प्राचे क्षेत्रं'चे दस्राम्प्राचे क्षेत्रं चार्वे चार्ये क्षेत्रं चार्ये चार् र्या.क्षा ट.प्रेज.ल.सूर्याश.तपु.सुर्थ.ट्रेय.यारूट.ताश.हा.तश.तु.येया। श्रुट.त.याद्वाश. નુૈ. કેલ.ત. ઽદ્રગ્રન્ન. તલ.ટેંને. તલ.ત્ર.સ.ટ..કુ. તલેશ.તો કેદ. જેવ.**તું**. જુજબ. **વ**ડે. ત. કુ**ર**.

के प्रदर्भन्तानवाम्ययेषे के निष्यानवाद् हिलायहे नाही निर्धी नी रहे साम्राह्म र्देश'र्य'शेर्'चवे'द्रश्यर हॅन्'य'यठर'यस'यने'यस'यन्येम'निय'वेस'न्याय व्या દ્વાત્વું.જો.નુંચ.જુંગ્રુચ.જું.છું.વે.તુંજુદ.વચા 6.તત્ર દ્વાયાદ્વા તાકે.જીંચે. श्चरत्रातसःट्र्यायसःकंटसःयदेःसर्वादाःविद्दाःविद्याःयद्वस्यस्या। श्ववसःहःकेदादसःसस्यसः २९.ऄॖऄॳॴज़.चऄऀॳॴग़ॷऄॗऀ¥ॱॳ॑॑॑॑य़ॳ॓ॴॴग़ॻऄॗऀऀ॔ऀढ़ॳॵ,ढ़ॳज़ॴढ़ॳॴग़ॗॹॿढ़. <u>दुसः सर्दतः दसरः स्रं र श्रेकः दुः श्रेदः यः श्रेः गुनाः दृष्टः व्हरःयः वहेतःयः नातः स्र्यः दुः सहतःया</u> नेसन्दाः केतः र्यसमादात्रम् न्दाः केसासुः भ्राप्त्रेतः यसन्दासः मर्प्यतः यास्त्रा बार्म्य दाना कि दे बार्ट्स । इर ता रहेश ता कि देव हैं अपने मा हू वा मा सूर्य मा ्र्रेन्यस्यायस्यायदेर्द्ररः हेनस्युष्टेर् प्रतिद्रायदेर्द्ररा र्मस्यर् र्र्रायस्य थेर'चहेर'रुंके'व'चया थेर'चहेर्युंजे'र्देर'युं'रेर्द्रिय'वर्षुर्य्या युट'ह्य' क्री अंक्षस्य वृद्धः वेत्रः वृद्धः विषयः वर्षेत्रः व क्षयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः ક્રે.<u>ફ્રુ</u>ત્યનાનન.ઝુજનાજ્યે.<u>ગ્રે. દ્ર</u>ેથ.જાદ્ર-ંતના.૦<u>ફ્રુ</u>તાન.જુડ.કેદ.2.કે.ક્ર્યુત્રન£,£કા.જાર્થ. र्पु कुर्र्रः। स्थाये याये विष्टा च हु र्पा धसारी सर्वा क्रिंद्र विष्ट कर् चर्र्-रद. त्वी.तर. के.च.ठ ह्रथश.तश्रचेता क्षातर. ठवीर. खेदाशकु.च. कुर्यश्रचा के. क्रि. पार्चर,ता बिल,क्रि, ह्रिय,ता,बरि,से,क्रिला,सिलला अ.र.ब. पार्ट्स्य,जबीला ह्री,पूर. नुषायदे प्रावेर विरायसमानहत्। वया हेत् कु कु द्रायहेर कुर विनया ने सार्या हेर ल. र्ज. रे. हुरे. त. रेचे. ची. टू. ट्रा. रेश. तड़ मेरे. रेचे. चीश. तम्येरे. ता वरेट. उह्तश्रात. ज.

¥ रतर होटा वावट रहें शाह्या परिक्रियों में शिवाया गर्दा नाम शाहर संस्था हो सा विशेष: विवेश: में . व्यूच: २० विषय: होटा व्रूच: श्रूष्टम: त्याया विकेश: वार्य: वार्य: वार्य: व्यूच: हम: ह्या स त.र.भेश्व.तत्री सुनाता रतर.त.भु.र्नेत.ता मूर.त.रेव.चेल.रह्वश्च.रेट. हेट. Ē'ĔĀ''5E'Ğ'대형 메지'5四호'X'SE'@\$'H'\$F| 국축'HE'Ğ''Œ'X'X' क्रेयस रख जे. र्र्य महिमा है किया मार्य मुग्नर र्या क्रिय वस्तर रूप दे पार्व र रे 5ુ: ¥: 8વા ઘલ '4વા વ8વા ઘ| ઘરે કું ધ' વાફેસ 'કુવ,સ' શું ' હ્રદ્દ' ઘરે '' હુવ, 'વાફેસ' <u>ત</u>ું ધારે ' तश्चर, प.कुर. त्. ज्यात सिंधुं द.च इ. ह्र .त. दिवे. च्रीत विद्या चेता चार हुरे तत्ता तता ता विदिर्दा वापसंयसंहिव या वससंकर् पठर पठर पदि पो नेस क्रिय पर्दर दृष्ट हें हैं से हस या वस्य उद् लह्रवात्तर विराधन ह्राह्य अर्थ्यत वि. वी. वीवा रहा प्रथत तत हैवा लह्रवा वी माह्रवम वससंकर, दे, हुं में सत्तर, जेराता गीय, दे, यह या दे, भरेर, ता हुं जा प्राप्त है प्राप्त ब्रुटसं तदः ब्रुच विस्वासंद्रद्यायसं विद्रात् । श्रुव विश्वस्या श्रेष्मव व्यास्त्रस्य रति. प्रेथ,रटा, श्रेश, त्.ितर्दु, र्दू, त्तेत, श्र्या देश,तदु,प्रेथ,ल,रटालेथ,ता वदा, रष्ट.भु.संज,प.इ.सु.स.बोधुस.बुधुस.पद्दश.र्स्य,उर्दश.ज.उर्द्धिर.त। अष्ट,त.र्दा, वयस.र्द्धा, 841, MAC. LE. | BE. 5. 94, A J. E. Q. & MOT MY OF ELT. LE. 44. X T. LE. है पारस रहा। वरे व के में वेरे हैं में पुरा के तेहरा। बहार रहिन वह पुरा गुरा रु |पःह्वर'त| धेःनेस'&द'र्घदे'शेस'धुै'त्दःवी'ग्₹त' दशस' ठर्'श्चेग्'सर' छेर्'सस' का नेया है। श्रे वयर पर दिया का पर पर पर पर है। यह अपे वर्ष 다양·대·부자·근'대나자·쥐·저·존속·됐 말도·근'대·저·원도,[대 같다.은.k호,夫,살,스ヤ소·됐 क्रॅ-,चेडेबेश.१४.१४.१४। वशस.१८.क्रि.५७.बे१ब.देबे.घधूशो वेलभयो३४.

क्षे गुपा वे गुण प्राप्त का के प्राप्त का के का गुप्त का के का गुप्त के का गुप्त के का के का कि का कि का कि का  $4 + \frac{1}{2} +$ त्याया भे नेया में क्यां नाटाचा हैया में हिटा 5 च ५५ हैं । ह्या केंद्र शु नाटाच है वेदाया नाय या य रे वदे व के इते दे वे व्यवस्था दे॥ वी वी वी वी मान दे है। वी वा वी स्थाप के विकास माने हैं। ह्रवा.सियस.स्था 🗲 . इ.से.से.स.च..भूवा.सास.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स. **कुै**.र्षर.ख्.षे.<u>र्</u>ष.रूप.कृष.कृष.वमुर.तद्र.चर.कृषश्व.स.स.स.कृ. मानाजान्द्राचन कुष्पहुं च पुराष्ट्रीय च दार्चे वसाद्ये वेदार्च स्थाप्त के स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन દાકુ.શુના.જય.માં યેવ.લૂનત્ર.ભૂ.પૂર્ય.ટે.મુ.તા.ત.૮દાં ત્ર્ર.રેંચ.તા.લું.લૂનતા.ભ્રત્. श्रे ३, श्रद्भाश्रा वृत्य अद्भः देश्य देशः देशे देशे देशः देशः देशः । व्यदः यो वेश्यवदः श्रुवा स्था। स्रद्धः नर अ व वर दें हे दे भ्रुं रहा नेहा थेवा अहे। श्रुवा भी विषय है। विषय है। विषय है। भागर था हैं र पारे हैं था ग्रेस पहुंचा साम है है है र र पार्टा गायार्टा चिट्ट.रेट.। ह्रच. हेवस.रेट.चश्स.मा हैचेस.मु.चेसट.च.चस्त्र.मु.स.मु.हेव.सहे.ह्र. इट्। रक्षकुः र्था-रुपाश्चरामी वृद्धराखाना र्यान्य मान्यराखा क्षेत्र विद्यानमुर्गा विद्यान मायार्यस्र छै. मु दे प्राम्ति स्रामिति । चुदा कुँ म्या छ । इर दे हे स्याया ठठ प्राप्त यहिम्सा डेद'ळेब'ळा। ब्व'र्बेबस' है'न'गु'देर'द्धर'वॅ'ळेब'वॅ'द्दा क्रद"बी'नुब'रुद'या क्रिं र्रान्दा मुखारेखी। क्रिंजुवाकायाचा र्रेहिवक्षार्वान्दा मेदानुवाकार्या।

육 전리·크도·비학·유소·스름비학·달리·종학·莫·스토니 환·학·체 크도·七소·윤·학·리·레고· भ्रमान्त्राच वा त्या वा के प्रमान के हतसः रदः वरुसः य। वासुदः वी वासदः वा वस्त्रः ची सः ग्री पुवः यदे हें वि दे दे हुै। र्भभक्षे ३ व्यवस्य विष्यः स्वाप्तम्य विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विषय विष ब्रेंगस स्टें र हे र हे सह र रहा स्टेंग र है। ब्रेंग्डेंगस खेर हैं दी सर देस क्षेत्र, दे, देन देश् क्षि. येदा शुथ हैं , र. तर, श्र. तो र. ती. रेपटा है वी, रेटा । है वस. क्षेत्र, श्रा ₹.gn4,∠त८,८८,। ロ옻ዸ,ẫ4,gº,및,ﻕ,¾ፘ,८५८,æ,¾,≈矣८,८८८, र्वन त हुँ र पतु है व जी स परीवास निष्य स्वा हिया व विषय है व द प्राप्त है । या च.रदः। बार्दद्दाः। इता.सेचन्ना.स्ट.च०सा.च.में.डु.चन्द्रद्वाचन्नमा.जुना.मु.च. त्तर्रात् र् ॥ रतरत्राक्षमा मृतारहेना सुनावने ता रहारा ने मा ने सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सा र्ट. हुंब.से. ८ हुंब.संस.लेश.ज.रुद्धिं.स्। चोलश.ग्रीस.बोब्रेस.संस. रू.स.रे.रंटः। चोस्य. कु.चक्रेश्रतस्य व.६.च्या ८ इया हो। अयः य. मी. मू.५ चीव.६ यो.४ स्थ हुवाई है व्यन् से दहावद्ग्या नि हैं र हे दे ये वे हुवा की साय हैन साय है। देवा की रूप रुषाळ्याची विदर खें श्रेष्ट्र से ची मवेदे नर मेर । मामेर्द्र राषा हें के खें। चीर मेर र

우 3미'미국도'의'월도'면! 3□'원조'면'미국도'의'도의조'회! Q'원조'쓰미' नर्दारायाच्या नर हिरान्द्रित विद्याप्त विष्या मेरा हिरान्द्रित विद्या है। विद्या है। वानुब है . सू. वे. स्वाताल अ. प्रात्तिव . राज्य । वे. वे. वे. वे. वे. वे. वे. वे. प्रात्तिक या वाला अ रथर विद्युष वृद्धा विष्-नर.रे.वाच्ये.इ. ४ ह्राया था वालया विष्यात्र्ये ह्राया। म्य'र्ट'पुन्'र्ट'पुन्'सर्द्र'य'र्सेन्य'र'क्रेट'र्य दे'द्रय'० क्रिर'स'द्रस्य'र्ट्ट'सर्ह्ह टस' र्वसंख्रिस्संश्वादाया द्वायावर हे हेरे ब्रेटावस वर्ने र ब्रेटा ब्रुथावरे रेट् डेर रु त। नुन्-र्-र्या,पेष्टः उत्तर त्र्राची बेचिता से तर्मुश्यतर विर् ॥ क्षेत्रेश क्री वी क्षेत्र स्था भैन्द्राच इत् क्षं क्षं न्या चर्षा चर्षा क्षं क्षं मुन्ति । व्यवस्थाने म्यानी याम व्यवस्थाने व्यवस् बोलूबोबाता श्र.पूर्वा.रटा.उद्यंत्रातीयार्श्वीट.त.इ.रतवी.चन्नताती. चीटा.बोबाका.चवीचे. त इ. दूर प्र. प्र. त व व दे. र दे होता । इ. कूर्य था दे हिया शर्य था ता या ता र दा। मिटिट:र्ट: ब्रेम.सिवस:रेट:पश्यान.ही हेर्.रेट:पहेर्.तर पश्यातवादार-मुवा र्वरूर.वश्या उद् वस्य ने देवाय से देवा से द *क्रैन्-स्क्<sup>-</sup>नु*-पक्षेत्र'पर'चुर्रे॥ *दे'क्रर'र्र्ह्म*'येशक्षेत्रसम्बदे'क्ष'न्ह्न'| र्ह्मप्लेक्'क्रेस'युव' ३ : स्वासः भ्रेसः ग्रे : हेदः के 'द्रीय' वर्षरः वरे : हेदः वर्षसः सुवै: श्वेदः व 'वर्षवासः वे 'द्रेर हेदः श्चितात्र विद्याप्त में द्राया का मानि का मानि का मानि का मानि के मानि का मानि ્ર ≨વ્યયત્વરમું <u>ૡ</u>૾૾૱ૹૺ. શ્રું સમું તાવે સ<sup>્</sup>દ્રવ્યા જુવે કુટ, હિલ્હા કુસાન કુસાન કર્યાન કર્યાન હોય. તા

🛱 दे हैं द रें अप हो ह्यू 'अस नाबन 'अ' जैन के जिस 'खु अ' अप हो हो ने के पा दर्दा । 🗖 दाना मी 📱 'वा इट' चरे 'हेर्न संक्ष' इत्ता'य हु 'र्ह 'ता हैस' से 'य दे 'हेर्न ' वर्दसम् दे 'ग्रीट 'र्ह 'यहुत्तसम्परे 'हूंबा' ततु औं क्षत्रत्रत्रत्र विष्यात्त्र प्रात्त्र्य विष्याः हुन् हुन् स्वितः तुः स्वितः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः તાલય જા. તાલું તાલું કરાયું જા. માં તાલું જા. તાલું चरटाष्ट्रं दटाश्रसायरे पुरस्याप्टर श्रुराक्या वर्जेसायर पुरश्री संपदे खुरायस्य सात्रः इस्र.चश्चिम.जुन्नस.उट्टेस.येला सेंच.त. त्.ज.र्ट्स.वीच.क्रेरा चेत्र.चसिटस.तप्र.थेशस.सी. BC.다 궁·쪽이.성? !! | 도.보 전.하. Ł E. 디언.이. 됐던, 함, 티드선, 다 궁, 링 포.다 드 네.설, 및 .이. रभ्रेन्यायते 'क्षे'स्रयात् रु. सं' पर्ने र प्र' वर्ने र निहार के पात्री 'क्रेन्याती 'क्रेस स्थापत है 'सं' पर्ने र છી. દૂ. વૂ. કુર. તાયુ. તા - ગૈદ. જેવ. મું. લુંચાલ. મું. જૂલ. લેશ. વર્ટ ય. તાદ. છી. શેજા. વર્ક સૂ. વર્ષ છે. ૧૧૧ તાર હાજ જાતા દુષ્ટ હાજ હતા છે. જાય તાર છે. જાય તાર હો જાય છે. જાય તાર હો જાય તાર હો જાય તા ૢૢૼ.ઌઌ૽૽ઽ.૮૬.૱.ૠ,ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌઌ૱ઌ.ઌૢૣઌૢ૱ૢ૾ૺ.૱૯ઌ.ઌઌૢ.ૡૢ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ઌ૿ઌ*ૺ*ઙૼઌ.ૡૺૺૡૺૺૺ૾ૢૺઌૺઌ૽ઌ ※<.ロ.통설.취.건 보고하고하</p> ¥4.54.42.41.11€. 夫.6Ⅱ 통제·경·조리·대명미제·조리·제 요구리·대리·본·교육의·경·제조·대·경·/대화·제·대·경·지조· エコ·틀·계疹·ấⅡ 다툼하·스큅시·遵·氏·스텀이·Э·커드·디·중·씨·후·취·게·이·드드·미틀씨· त इ.धुवे.श्वे.श र्षे र.सद्र.६.उत्ते की.मह.स.द्व.मी.मा.ज.रह. ट्र.स्थ.ला अभवाकुर्मे व्याप्त के अक्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप धरे द्वट में दे सुर है दे दूट। बहुद ध दे हैं दह मा वह दे प्याप है है द्वै-द्र-्रयम्'अर्'न्द्रअद्भुद्र'शुर् भा ।द्रम्'यदे न्यदः है द्रे देरे द्र-्रदः) ।यदः मदेः

के रवद हुने मा हिद दे व हैं जो रवद ये हैं है वे सूर्द ने जेव मा निय x7'f]'\qac' ti'd'wig'x'\qr\ &\x'a'b| |\qr\u2'\gan'3'\gan'3'\ti'z\x\u2'\x\ बह्रम्य द्वेर केर स्था । वर्ष्ट्र र व्याय में क्वय दे र वय वे कर में रहा हृदःयीः नुष्यारुष्या । ५ व य व रे इयस दे रहे हैं सहर रहा । कहा व श्वर सा हेट.ए.४.इं.बे.बे.हंचस.हे.रच.हे.चडट. वू.रेट. चि.स.ट.ही चिस.रच.बुे.हंचस. है दें हे पत्रद में प्द में दे पत्रद से विकास में है '२६वस'देद'ळेढ़'वॅ'८८'**६**'ढम । ।वर्हें ढ'२ग्रुस'फट'६व'चुट'ॡव'ग्रे'प्पढ'थव' है ' क्षेत्राक्षे प्रवाद प्रमानाना । प्रवाद प्राप्य प्रवाप्य क्षेत्र मुख्य क्षेत्र मुख्य क्षेत्र कष्त कष्त क्षेत्र व्यूट्र. ज्यू र.चे बां मारवे स्था | चुर . टे. ब्रैं ह्या ता लहार बां जिहा किया ही तथा तथा है . हुय 물록.돛.토.본.나 Lat.夫.원 IX. 역회. 역회. 대조. 선경소. 대. 소리. 스리. 현로. 열리. 실. 소리 스테 कै'इ'स्रोक'रदा र्वेड'र'की ।द्व'य'णद'रव'च्दा'के'क्य'बे'वे'केस'सावरे' ब्रेट र्च रहा। वर्षेट विवे का माना विकास मिला प्राप्त करा है। के.र.य.रटा. चुर.र.रतठ.स्रा विषट.रवा.तद्र.के.त. हु.तर.भावर.कु.रवटा हैवा. रदाक्रेयस. क्रुप्ता व्यदार्याय दे हुनाया है 'क्यायर 'क्रूदासर्हर' रदा। वर्षेर 'व्यस ब्रिंदामा व्यदः द्वायदे द्वायं द्वादे हे स्थानसः द्वादः द्वादः व व्यवदः व्यवदः व्यवदः व्यवदः व्यवदः रवात्तरत्रसम्भै अवर दे विवर्दत्या विदर्शनात्र दक्ष त्र दे देवा वर्द्दा या रवायदेः द्वेथाचः दे वि व र्दाटाया । व्यव्यस्यायदे रहतः या दे व्यवस्याय र्दाटाया । व्यव्यस्या 43. BE.5.054. 2. 240. 2.2.4.2E. 2.5.40.21 124.24.24.9.84.7. ब्रम्या मुद्दानात्वा माइन्द्रा । दिवा पदे ग्रेंस मुक्ता महमा व्यवस्ति । स्वा देवा

육 토국·전·3·대 1회·스레·그국·조심·및 시·기·중지점·지도·스피·니도 '원토·디'축 '피-리주'로' 지료. य: आ । श्री:रवो:यरे:क्रुश:श हे स:प:दश्य श्री हे र:प:है :प-देश हे : २ ह्अस अट्। । देश यहूर. खेश. हुंस. **से.** टॅंचे ना ठूं. वेस. ता. ज. शूर्यासान दु. हैं ज. ब्रीस वहूं ट. शुट. के. क्षप्रसात श. ब्री. टूंच टॉंचे र ।ब्रुवाय रे ब्रुप्थम दुष्ट्रिया क्रुरिय क्रिया दक्षिय दिन्य स्वाय दिन्य त्रात्री द्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राहेत् नद्दाहेत् यात्राद्रीय वर्षेत्रान्यस्यायम् दश्चेमस्यायते सञ्चादि स्व रटा क्ष्मानद्रश्रह्माण्यसाम्बान्धान्त्र्यान्त्रान्त्राः क्षेत्रपद्रान्त्राः विद्याद्रास्यार्थ्यः स्वाः ₹3.581.481.381.16x.5591.5181.494.684.49.44.495.516x.494.451.694.441. gul.qz, džz, ev, gvv, gvv, dvv, dvv, dvv, dvv, dv, dv, gv, dv, g, gl, 4c, श्रवेश र् रहेदे रश मोही है मार्खना र् रहेदे रर मा समाश्रम र रहेदे रगुर र्र र होने याश्च स्पर्वे द्वा अवस्थि नेसानी से स्वर्ण प्रेस्य प्रवर्ण प्रवर्ण प्रवर्ण प्रवर्ण स्वर्ण स्व ष्टिरा। श्रिमाम्द्राम् क्रि.प.श्री क्रेर.च.श्री वया.क्रयंत्रद्राराणी भय्।ट्र. इ.रच.ग्रु.हेर.ग्रु.क। ।अस.ठर्षश.बोट.ग्रे.चवे.बोवज.ळस.बेट.ग्रे.चवे। ।क्रेट.बि. 소성. 소급도, 다, 다 남성, 오루, 현, 다 말는 다 말이 그지, 왓네서, 다, 다 남성, 요작이 나는 그림, 교실이 4E. 4A4. 4. 45, gala. 6 1 84. 3. 2. 30. 0/2x . 2E. 3E. 4. 4E. 4. 8. 32. 210. 3. र्-ुगा'पुअ'न्द्र'यरुअ'धर'ष्ट्रर'यन्न्द्र्धायवेद्रान्यव्यान्द्र्याये। देवे प्रुनायद्वानद्वेद्रानीः मान्तरा मु. नदः रूरः श्रुः आवारः रज्युः यो माहेशायरः वुः याय। मान्तरः मुः नदः रूरः सः Lहे. रू.ड्रो चड्डेश.तर. है.बोडबेश.९२.शो सेबे.सेबे.श.घचेटे.जो हैं.≾ट.म्.चचेटे. कुै नापसःकुै नके मृत्वर्दे हा। इया वर्दे हा। कु वर्दे हास। धना वर्दे हास देवा वर्दे हा । विस्तृतः .

😤 मु.पवे.व.व्य. १८ व्य. १ व्य र्सेन्स' भरे 'नहस' हैं 'मु के 'महिमा सु हूं 'खु 'ख' में 'र 'र 'मा मा 'खें 'है 'में 'मा थ मा है। याक्षे। श्रुप्तः नुष्याराम्भावापराम्मक्षाम् नायाक्षार्द्रारू वातृमार्म्या वर् ह. ४.४. थ. थ. यो. व. ४.८. । व वेश्वराय दे. भूव . ४ थ. व. यो. व. या. व. ४.८. यो. व. ४.८. यो. व. ४.८. यो. व. न्। भाषान्या द्राह्र सा श्रमायाक्षरा सुन्तर सक्री वा क्रमायर प्रविवासाय द्राह इ'के क' अ' हे' या तथा । वि च पार्मि क' च' में ' क' च' देर ' ख'र ' चे ' दे ' दह'। । वह क' घरे' |क्किन'यदि'न्यस'र'यी-स'देर'ऍन'न्यम्'येन'न्य'। वेदु'श्रूट'या श्रीयायाक्षेत्रादरक्षेत्रम् रहरे हेदे र्दर रहा यहा मादे रहाहा धुवाया वाहेत्राया જા.મે∡.દ્ર.⊈લુ.મેં. ત્દાી પ્લેદ. શુવા.જા.ક્રે.ક્રે.વાલુ.તાલેજાં લેવાજા. શુે.જા.દૂર.જૂ.દૂર. यॅ 'तेथ' श्रावर 'वा' र्हें र 'वार्र ॥ । अस्त 'विद्यामहैस'मा' अ'र,'वर 'क्ष'मा,'रे'रदा। क्षेर' याहि। तु'आषाहेसार्खा हेरार्दाहारयायारहार्दा। यहेषायाचेराटेलार्खाहे हेटा क्रे.च.प्रे.च.मे.मे.४४.८५० र.प्. प्रदेश क्रि.च.मे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.च र्वतः है। क्षिमानान्तर्वर प्रहेनायान्तर्वतः वेत्रमान्तरका यान्यान्तर है। य वाष्पर क्षेत्राक्षे वावद दृदा वाता का के के विदेशक हैं क्षेत्र हैं कि स्वा विश्वद वी विदेश हैं 

🛱 २५'व। |वक् व्यक्रेस:सॅदु:पहुंच:'ह्र'स्ट्रेस, प्रदेश, रद्यां चूंघ:प्रे.ह्रे। ।ह्येस, त्यांक्रेस. अ.स१.ट्रै.तर। थेश.भोषपु.केर.पू.रदा। ट्रिट.ज्रु.स्.श.क.श.के.वे.पपु. २5'व। । बॅर ऑ वह दुवा का वारराद्यथा है। दुवा पर दिय के दुर्पा वार्षा र्वाट-क्षेत्र-इ.र.:यर्'अ:न्र-चे र्वाट-धुन:र्ट-इत्यथ:केत्'अ'क्षे:र्र-चिंर। ।अवे:वेट-विने भ.रू.र.क्ष.तर.क्षेट.शहर.रेटा ठर्षर.व्यत.ब्रींर.शो ।तीय.ध्र.पश्चिग.गी.जी. 5x. £. £. \$\ana. 210. 22. 4 \ana. \$\dag{4}. \dag{4}. \ana. \$\dag{4}. \ana. \$\d الأرخ. يو الد، عَلَم ، خلاد، يو ١٨، يوط، ف إلى التر جال الخرج، فعم ، عَلَم علا، وَم عَلَم الله عَلَم الله عَل च पर्'स च वेद र दें।। दि अर बुे दर वो श्वर वो श्वर वस उर वास्य चर र से वास दस्य वेसःच≛र्'यस। चरम्'मेस'चर्येससययरे'धुं'त्रद'में'सुदे'०(दर'खं'न्हेस'र्द'। ॄ्ध' त र . में . चंद्र में . कूटम. बूट, हूर्यामा न र . में हे . में हु . यंद्र . ख्राच हे . चंद्र । वि . च वेष . ट . में वेस वर्हेर पस पश्चर वी २ वर्ष वि दिए। हैं वेस वर्हेर पस क्षेत्र में र्रोप्टर षं'च १े'र्ट'। |स्ट'ट्रै'र'र्ख'में' है 'हेस'यस'र्य२'र्व' है'.शृ'ई'ञ्च'र्ट'। |हय' 조골도.٣.염٣.ជዩ.垻.ជ?살.본살.ㅠ도.크١ |최.ጠ.날ゃ.굩스.ㅠ٨.٩٩٩.오스.ᇦ.滿. र्टः। स्मा. लुन्न.चन्निः.र्टः। द्वरैः, जुनः बैचेन्न.क्षनः.र्वेटः मृ.ब्रैटःतरः चन्नमनः 주시 값 '그를'됨'당'관' 때문'하는 하나 하는 하나 하는 하는 다시 '의 사사 '조독' 및 '조' 전'를 감'고도' पवैत'पर्वा'भेत'श्रम'रु'यार्ज्ञम'त्रम। कें'यर्ड्'नुर'इ'सद'इक्ष'यर्ड्'नुर'ई''ई' नेस 교존< '니체 원씨씨'조<' ဤ조' 좋도'내' 용<' 축' 產 원' ㅈ조' 대혜주' 듯' 용씨'내지 '독예'내 원' 조' इ.च.चं,लुथ्,क्ष्प्रात्तात्रथ्यस्थाः दे.चेत् ॥ व्हत्यः ब्रूट्,हूर्यस्यात्रः श्रें,लक्ष.टे.चेट्नतः ॶॖॺॱॏॗॱ८ग़ॖॆॺॱ२<sup>ॗ</sup>ॕॸॱढ़ॺॺॱॏॖॺॱऄॖड़ॱऄॖॺॱॻड़॒वॺॱॻॱॸ॒ॱॱवठसॱॻॱ**ढ़ॱॸ**ॺॱक़ॕॴॱॺऀॱॸॣग़ॆॗॺॱ .

એ ડ્રૉર્સ્સ ક્રેર,તા.તથ.તથો.રદ. તૂ દ્રા ાદ્ર. વર્શ્ય છે. શું રાષ્ટ્ર ર યું દર્શાત શાર જા. જે મે.ત. ल.ज. चंत्र. मुं. ८ मुं व. ८ प्र. प्रदेशस. थंत. शु. ८ येव. पर. ते. पर. हेर. प्. कट्ट. है. दशस. यर्पार्यास्य भेरतास्य मेर्द्राक्षास्य स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्याने स्थाने चेस.र्वर.ज्यक्त.त्र्यं क्यायर.त्र्यं इत्याय.रद्दालेवा.यंद्र.श्रुंर.चेस.यंसा रथ.कूवा.रव्दर. क्.ज.के...बेबेबो १४.ठवें ट.बुटा थ्रियार तूर्थाला तपुर संबेदाला तथा से धर पन्नर यस। | विवायर वि.क.रविर तर में है। हे प्यट विवस क्रम अस श्रे. श्रे पारे प यान्द्र'्या क्षेट'वर 'क्षे.मा ई'हे'श्रेशशान्दार न्यार 'र्या। शर्वा प्रराद क्षे. क्ष सर केट्र महर हो। ब्रि. चेश्चर है। सर मान्य है। सर मान्य है। स्टर है। लबात बाहेल स.स. है. १५८. हे। इ.स. बबा, या क्रांबा हे का है, है, हा। ई.इ.हे अ. - 전도. 생물. 대보, 미리, 요퍼성, 요리, 미, 전스, 황, 부, 외꽃리, 튜드, LB, 황, 스디즈, 덫당, 眞, 약, 도"! ig '口지'宀'라'론'은'색미'줘''도시지'줘!! > gr"H지 '육'宀 유 미우리'란'사'관하" बी। हिर्म के अँ के स्मृष्टम के अपिया के के के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के શું.તો જ્યાં. ધે ક્રૈફી સૈત્રા છે દેશ માર્કા હોય જાયા જાતા. ધળ કરાયા તા જ હો. છે દેશ હો. ટેટ. તો છે . દ્વરાષ્ટ્રાં તું. જ. વર્તા રાજા બાવાની નામસાસા જોજાય. તેરા જોયાને જાયાની જોજા ब्रेर्'यर'वसम्भे पाने रे'क्म'या हैर्'क्षेत्रे टें वॅर वर्जेम'या है वं क' रर्नेर्'य है। लयं.जबं.बोंकुस.त.रू ॥ ड.यस.उचर.चड्.सैबी.चें.रचेंजाचड्र.रडेस.से.वर्ण्र.धेंट. ह्रू. हेस पहें ५ मस केट मि हैं अस दें २ उर्दे स पस र ट पहें के बीस बीच पहें र है अप केट सदसक्तार्याच्याददानुदाक्षेत्रसम्बद्धाव प्रथम उद्गुति क्रियो में राधा सर्व पुर्व दूरसमा या . इ.भ.केर.षक्ट्र.पेस । हे.क्. पु. . हे.स.टाह्र.तस.रहाज.पडेशस.पेसा।

के छू.ज्.च.चेर.इ.स्व.३श.ज्.च.चेर.ट्र.५ देश'यहँर'यश'व\शेश'शु'क्षेर्'यर' क्रि. तर. प्रथत, द्व. ज. प्रा. प्रथा में . व्यं प्रविष्या मा हे . व्यं . र्वटः वी क्षं र्वा वर्षः रं गर्वेशः ग्रीः र्तीवः वर्षेरः वः सम्सः गुसः रमः नुसः रमः सिसः समसः रसः र [편ː주·૮ㄷ편ː젂·૮ㄷ:| 서울스:ㅋゟ.해.전;옷네서,스ㅋ네.환.ŋ८.ਜ਼.८ㄷ.ਜ਼2세.ਜ਼.튀٤,같ㄷ세. त.ज.कर.पधुर्,शक्रूर.येला डि.पधुर.यंज्ञेलल.न.वशल.२८.ग्रील.यरेबे.ज.४ ह्ये.तर. रंघट.तभ्रेर.रे.चंश्रज.देश.बंश्रज.च.घघघ.तश कि.ध्रश्र.ग्रीश पर्देश.त.१११.क्रीस.प्री के.४१४४.क्रीस.प्रु.सिंस.पेश्रज.हेर्या केट्र.क्र.प्र.र्यात.लुसा दे पविक पर्यापीस र्याट प्रभुर रें। कें सह रु बू गार का है कि गार सम्मण से हैं। वर्षा देश भुभि वर्षेत्र यर्षेत्र यर्षेत्र यर्षेत्र यर्षेत्र य बेसप्त्रसुट वेट '५वट'यझुर '४स| અર્ક્રેન્ડન અર્દ્ધને ત્રાનુ ત્રાનુ સામુન્દ્રિયા શુધા વદસ્યા રુદ્દ વારા કે. એ. વદસ્યા રુદ્દ કરી **. હ**ેટ. क्षेत्र,श्र.ध्री.प्र.जिर.तश्रद्वेषश्र.ग्री.चर्चे.प्र.जिर.च.क्षे.चर्.च.क्षेत्र,प्र.वृ.क्षे.क्ष.रटी रश्र. द्वर्यः,चुं.कं.क्रान्न.त्र.इ.इ.क्रानन्तरात्। विषयः,कुं.चंट्र.क्र.ल.भुःटर्भुंट्ऱा वाश्चट.चुं. व्हर के वार्षर राज्य है । वार्षर के वार्षर के वार्षर के वार्ष के वार्ष के वार्ष 디전전,다. 봉 . 본디도,디ñ 도 , 보전, 동네전, ᆁ, 디본리, 팃션, ᆒ서,리'본디,더,촹,제오, 더리, 디닝,디잇타 केंशतर प्रमुखताद क्वा श्रीवशास वर्षे तर्दे तर्रा । अध्या हेरे तार्टा रावर प्रमाश्रम र्हे व. टे. सूद व सामश्री द. तपुर त्यूर . ख्रा. हू. व सामर . तम् श्रम व श्री . तूर . श्री साद . सीवा तारे सा सम्भाष्ट्रियान्त्रियार्क्त्राम्बर्धान्तुम् के स्टायमेष्ट्रायां स्थायाः स्वर्षान्यः सम्या લૈશ.ज.કુશ.લુ. મુંચ. મુંશ. થેદ. મું. શું જું જ. જું જ. તમાં લેશ. મુંગે. દ્રોળ. જોદ્ર. મંજળ. તર . દીશ. तात्रवाकर हे. तात्रेर तम् राता है . उत्तेर वी हैं वाजा। । इव री तर्वे र तद्र त्रालय

😝 क्षे:क्षेत्रः वेदः। ।कदःनीपनीयायविराजर्केन्यः । यदायः विनायकापुः 🗗 पारे प्रेपः। पी क 'ब वेदः च 'सर्क 'कर्' गुद्रः से 'बेर्' भर 'ष्ट्रं 'स्वे 'हुंब' बेस 'बेस 'गुः 'र गुँब' व क्रिंर 'गुसव' बाह्य हसा ह्माया ग्रेया चेत्र ग्रेया पाइयया व्यादा है , व्याची राज्य याचा राज्य वा वा विवास विवास वा विवास वा विवास वा व चर्नाकृर'सदस'कृष'स'प्रेस'स'दो। दे'श'ष्टनस'रदा। धु'रदा। चर्राकु'रदा। सक्रेस'  $\pi_1 + \pi_1 = \pi_2 + \pi_3 = \pi_1 + \pi_2 = \pi_1 + \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \pi_3 = \pi_1 + \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_2$ ्रां र जे से मुद्र वार हाय बेट होर या वार्षित कर र है कि साम कर के साम कर कर है। क्षे.क्षन्त्र ग्री.वेंग्रेशीय,ीय,र.स.ट्र्य,जन्न,इव्याज,च्राचाज,र्यान्त्रेट,ट्रेटटर,धुट,न्नरेट्र,सीय'न. कुैस्रारतानुः वर्षे वाप्ता कुस्यायायास्रारा वाले विद्यापायाले विद्यापायाले विद्यापायाले विद्यापाले विद्यापाया ५=। ५व=७'५४र'वॅ'सबुर्'च'ख्रेवस'र्बेन्'क्र'च्'द्रा द्वावॅ'७'क्व' वॅ'सुर'र्'दर्बे' વાલુરાવુ:૪૫વુ:૧૬૧| અર્દ્રગાળ ફારે અર્દ્રગા ફાવુલે છેલે દાવામાત્રા મુખ્ય ૧૬૧| પ્યુઅ મુખ્ય ર્ષિ : શ્રુ ' વર્દ્દ ' છે ' છે ' જું ' જું ' જું ' જું ' જું ' જું ' જે ' જું ' જે ' જું ' જે ' જું ' क्षे वहाँ दे रे रे रहे . जा है हैं जर बड़ा के हैं। कहा है दूर के के सम ह है है जो वह सक्र है.  $\sigma_1.\xi_1\xi_2 \pi \zeta_1 \vec{a}.\vec{a} \parallel \quad \forall \alpha_1.\alpha_1.\vec{a}.\xi_1.\xi_2.\xi_1.\xi_2. \mid \quad \dot{\beta}.\dot{\xi}_2.\sigma_1.\chi_1 \alpha_1.\alpha_2 \vec{a}.\chi_1$ 

દાક્રેડ-ચુંદ્ર-તર્જાત ત્ર્રી ત્રાપ્ત સ્થાન માત્રા તેમ ત્રેમ ત્રાપ્ત ક્ષ્યાન સ્થાન માત્રા તેમ ત્રાપ્ત ક્ષ્યાન સ્થાન સ્થ

क्र ह्रचयाचरे देशामाचर्से साचरा द्रद्रामधा । प्रसामी क्रेस्यरामद्रासा स्टास

# N.TTL.CT. jc, jc, jc, jc, jc, jc, jc, jc, jc, jv, lc, jc, jv, n. 2c, d jv, શું ઢોર'દાદું . ક્રેગ્રેશાંતરા . ફ્રું. દાલસ ગાંગલા ટ્રૅર . વર્લેશાંત્રલાને જે. દ્વાં કલા ને સાંતરા રહીં છા. વર્ષર ८८.ह्रॅ.८.वर्थ..वर्श्वतात्रर.त्वेश्वतः चयेचातात्राचात्रीयो शतात्त्वयेच तश्च त्रक्षात्रर.वर्ष्याः चर्णेत्रः त. दु. रू. विचालेद के असले असले अस्त चा अस्ति । दि. वसा ठूर जिर क्षा तर वस स्वर प्राप्त યોશ રામલ ઉત્તરમામ મુક્તિ છે છે. કે. કે. કે. માંગા કારા કે. કે. વાલ રામ કે. કે. વાલ રામ કે. કે. વાલ રામ કે. વાલ કે. દેવું.તાર.'તીશ.પ્રવ.રેવા, ાત્રવ.મીવ.પોટમંત્રતાંતીવાંતીક્ષાંતર.'વર્કે.વા. કુ..રેજ. ક્ષેત્ર.તાર્થ. | दे.क्स.ब्रे द्र.के.र्.मिटट. के.चंद.र्.ह.श्रमस.रंतठ.रट. लग्,रविभःत.के.चे.ट्र li इ.इ.चेश.लच.रेट.। ोलच.ग्रेट.बेबीश.चि.ड्रैं, रेट.। ोट्डट.इश.ग्रेश.ब्रुबा.ख.ज. क्षेत्राच हो। अर अर २ महिनाचा नाहिना क्षेत्राच हो। |रे २ ८ E स्ट्रूर गुरू का अवर : त ५.वोर्थ सेनस ग्री देर. च. देशस . क. खेर्य स. २८.। 🏻 दूर, इर, २८.। 🗸 ग्रह्मस डे. से ह ता रटतवेष. यु. त्रार शान्य रटा के.स.रटा के.स.स्.मे.ती. त्राय खुटा हाराय स.म 보험기점, 기소, 결소, 열, 환, 연소, 환, 대 정점, 기, 조점, 보험, 제보조, 레, 비보조, 지보조, 대전, 다. 환, 다 교실, 환, 다 전, 다 고, 함, 함, 다 고, 하는 다 하는 다 하는 것이라고 하는 것이다고 하 त्तरं त्वरं त्व मार्पर्व के र जैस सर्दु हो। कर्दु हो। के दु हो। कु हो में कु हो में र हो में स्ट चिहेता। वासेर हो। चक्षेत्र, तुर्वे, जु. पूर्वे स्तार्थिता राष्ट्रीया सार्थे सा विद्याया हुर. कु.च. राष्ट्र सा अस. पूर्वे हर से देन त्वीदः सं रे र्कंर् र्वस क्षेत्रवा नार्षेव वस्य सर्व र दुवर् नारः संस्व व दुवर् नी वरः र दुव्हः नेदः

¥ 4E.2.3.≤41.13.34 리, 일수, 리,집도, 집안, 디포, 디색전점, 착석, 얼ㄷ, 卜, 퉛존, 크 文티 इ.केर.ध्या.वे.तर्मुशसानसा दे.चद्र.ध्यंस.शब्द.चद्र.क्र.ल.स.ल.चहेश्रस.वेसा इ.ल. ऍ५ॱॾॆॸॱॸॖग़ॸॱॲऄॱॿढ़ॸॱ॓ढ़ॾॖज़ॱॸॸॱऄॗढ़ॱॺॏॹ॔॔॔॔॔ढ़फ़ॕॾॱॾॱऒॱढ़ॸॱॻढ़ॣऀढ़ॹॱय़ॺॱफ़ॗऀज़ॱॿॗऄॱ केबास,शहर,पदु,कु,म,८,ज,पक्षेशस,प्सा ८,तस,ठ्र,ड्र४,८श४,प्दु,र्तर,उर्दि,र्वर,उर्दि, र्षेट. तु. क्व. र वूर. ५. घ. कर. तम् शकातमा । । । । १. छर. वु. १ वर प्राप्त प्रवेट. तत्र क्र. ता. a,건출험성,보설 : 로,저선, 선스, 필소, 특도, 교실, 등도, 전은 네, 스도, 말도, 네, 약이, 스 및 소, 독, 위, 참고, angrana.mx.g.oax.ag.kum.mgc.ag.g.moc.dan.g.gal.gal.g.o.aksan. वसःदेःवसःदेरः द्वरः व्हरः वह मःयो प्रयोगसः यः श्रे वर्षेत्रः यरः विषाः वो हरः वः वीरः महरः देः ष्टिर्मातः हुर् , तम्भूषसः तस्र। वशः शोवरः हीयः श्वरः के. तीयः स्वः र तीयः वाः र प्रः सवरः प्रवृष्टः । चद्रःवस्त्रज्ञे,व्यन्त्रस्त्रे,चर.ठग्रूरः ह्या व्यन्त्राचर्या ।व्यन्ते,द्रमः व्यन्त्रः ह्याः रथुवास.र्थत्रज्ञात्र.रच्रिंगता.द्वे.हववे.ज्ञातर्वे । । इ.इ.४४४स.रत८.टई.च.ट्वे. यक्तेर. दशस में अधर '३. थंस. में दा भूंश जा व्याप्त केस. त्र थं हि. हेर पूर् स. त. तहेश. त्रम्भात्राक्षात्रम्भावश्चराह्म। ह्वसायद्वाद्वसायक्षेत्रभ्भासम्यविष्यायद्वाद्वराह्मा त्तर् अवीयाष्ट्र क्ष्रै जय. ट्रन् उर्ह्य नयश्वर न्दर हुद्र न्गुल उर्षर न्दर। वससः इ.न. वस्त्रः तर दश्चिमसः इस । इ.न. इस्ते व्य. है से हैं में हैं यो ता वी द्वै अ दे भी भी भी स्वयंत्र मार्ट दे अ दे भी भी भी भी भी दे अष्ट मार्थ पर महिना सा इ.क्.य. द्व. श्व.र. मे. द्व. र. द्व. द्व. द्व. द्व. या. हु. या. या. या. या. या. या. दे. द्वे. दे दे दे दे दे द क्रिम्द्र,इ.इर.बी भूब, द्र.क्.ग्री.डी भूतिमता द्र.इ.इ.४.ज.त.क्था ब्रू.च.द्र.४प०.च्.

> 3년 전비 후 '자'字'로'를 '를' 따른다. 비용'자'字'로 '를'다므로'전비 뭐다'다 목'으로마시·현다' केद या। ८ र्माय पर दे सेव से में है देव । पर नाय है है प्राप्त है है वस प्राप्त है है दे केन दें है। सिंग के के अभीना द वा के नमामान केट या। केवा के दें हे ने रामा भक्ष.भ.धु.तर.भ.चर क्री.रचट.लैंगी भक्षता.भ.धु.क्ष.तर.केंट.भह्री क्रैंचल.धु. ₹.इ.अशतः रत्त इ.चंत्रतारोदाः । १४.२८ अथः ११.०। का.मी.र.मी.र.ई.ई.ल्यां १४. ताजा. सूर्याता सामाना वाता प्राप्ता देशका देशका देशका देशका के स्वाप्ता है हैं देशका देशका के स्वीप इ.चबुर.रेथ.र.वेर् ॥ ।त्यच.मु.३.५वंथ.मु.४.रेथ.तठ.मेथ.रेवेश.हेब.इब.चु.चु.इ. र्घरन्य हैं र गार्दा क्षें क. जा हु बाल तल हूर क्षा जा शूर्य शत हो की स्थान हैं और स्थान हैं की स्थान हैं की स र्यव में दु व दूरा | पुरुष की ई 'स्वस्य की सम्बद्ध स्वेद में दे हे स्ववः से दूरा णचः ग्रीःकृष्टः र्वसःश्रेःश्रर्वादेः <del>र्द</del>्रः म्थः ५८ः। व्रेकृष्टः नेसः क्षातुः कृषः ५८ः। पुशः ग्रीःकृष्टः प्राचित्राप्तार्द्रात्रेचा.ची.सिवाशासार्द्रा क्रु.च ठा.स्वाशासग्रसारवाया.स्रा इवार्टा वह रहार में जासवारात्या अति है। यह का की हिव सा है स सन् अर्थत्रा अर्थसाचित्रस्यान्या तीयानी के के प्रमाण समित्रा ટું અંદ્રું દે ' ગ્રું માર્કે અંદ્રું અંદ્રું કે ' રહ્યાં ક્રું વર્ગ કે માર્ક કે માર \$4'59'11'}4'5'5'5'5'5'1 \$'54'512'\$'5E'512'\$'5E'| &'É' ज. सूर्या स.त.इ. प्र. १ के तर्वा हेर. वर्षे द्या थ्या व्या विषय स्था है वर्ष प्रकृत स्था वर्षे वर्षः रदः द्रदः व वसस्य उर् द्विते र् त्रीवः वर्षेरः र्द्दः। वहू र.ंत. च8८स.ज।

¥ रटा स्थानात्रस्य वससाठराज्ञासार्टा अससामी भूगानद्राउटाउदा वयसः उर् 'मे मे सः हेर् 'मे दे 'के र सुवार्' प्याने संदेश मित्र हैं 'रहा। या ग्री महा त.चर्चेट.त.२८.। है.बेस.वहूट.तस.ट्वेश.ब्रेस.वश्चवस.५। त्रीव.क्षसताव.कर्यस. xz.d34.kkz.n.xz.1 d84.uxz.3c.x2u.2.44.ng.cz.a4.ga.d42.n. 34"4"5E" \$ 4"4"5E" | 14"44"5E" & 84"5"54" वर्षुवस्यार्यान्त्रस्यान्ता हुन्स्येवान्ता रहान्हान्त्रस्यान्त्राचुः र्नाहुवायाहे गुन् 夏·夏·대.4점점.22.대전.2.6조·대조.3.대상, 夏·대전, ③대대.조교조, 돗Ⅱ 1 보회·제도보·대소·교·취정제·지方·제美조·회·정정·지호·교정·대정도·기 절·음·대전·충토·대조·용토정·  $\pi_{\vec{3},\vec{4}} = \pi_{\vec{3},\vec{4}} = \pi_{\vec{3},\vec{4}$ 리다 [경] 위 리다 전 역 경상 나는다 국상 황다. 기 리 원 시 시 시 시 시 시 국 국 જ્યાં કું, ધૂષ્ય ૧૫૧. કૂતા. શું, રહિલ્લા છા. ત્રુદા. કો.લી અરુષાના કુરી યૂ. બૂર. ફેર્યાના चि.च.वीचात्तव.जा.चेश.सी.चश्रशतव.हेट.वी.सू.रेयो. त्.शब्.वेर.वे.हे.चा हव.हेट. मैं.एर्ब्स.नस.प्रैंट. गोर्स्स. सुट.श्र.बर. नता हिस. दशस. पर्वे, बेट. प्रेंग्स. पर्वे, बेटस. पर मुक्षाया अंदर तथा तभ्रुषा क्यार्के रदा। वापरदा। अंक्रिया इंदियस गुटा वर्ड रहे. चर्सः नेदः दर् : इर इदसय पर्दा पठसाय हुन्य पठ्र र हुस्य पस रे प्रेक्ष पन्न र प्रेक्ष

🕏 दा बस्रस उद: मुै :बुवास । हा इस च्ये : नेस मुै : वर्द :हे स वाट : वरे :बॅर : वा र्यया : हु : सेर :  $\pi_1 \overline{g} q_1 \vec{z} \vec{c} q_1 \vec{c}_1 = x_1 \underline{g} d_{M_1} \underline{f}_1 \underline{g}_1 \vec{c}_2 \vec{c}_1 = \overline{g}_1 d_1 \vec{c}_2 \vec{c}_1 = \overline{g}_1 \vec{c}_2 \vec{c}_3 \vec{c}_1 \vec{c}_4 \vec{$ श्रवाद्विश्रातमा बि. ह्रवादया है. दया हे. दया वृक्षामा हुव सुस्रक्रे विस्ताप हे. **१** इ.मे. मे. प्रमूच क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र क् BarBarasarăn ZiaarasarBrazarBrazarAntara तदु क्ष देवी पर् १६ वर्षे भागे मानी तर्वादर र श्रेयाल का बाहू. प्र प्र विवास विप्र हैं काल प्र र पर हूं स तत्र.देर,सुर्-तम्रेट,ज.सूर्यात्त्र.रग्नेज.ठधूर,सूर्यत्र.स्.म.स्.म.ताय्येर,टे.केर.हे। जु.चेश. द्वानी देश्यास्या क्रे देशमार्चे ३ के एक्षा देश देश देश दर्भात्म राज्य देशवास्य राज्य साम वसःस्ट्र-देश क्रानावर्येनात्रेशक्रीसःवहर्ना ४ईरासद्राई्याव≷जः व.वेचेच.जो क्यु.च.क्ये.न.वहूर.हट.बूटल.न.च.चूर्यत्र.चेशूल.चेश वहूं.शिल.कुन.चेश. स.चंच्यांश.से.वांस्ल.ज.रंश.कृतांत.चरंबा.ल.चर्ज्ञा। यहवांक्रेयात.ल.कु.शोवट.चर्ज्ञाक्रीप्र. माहॅर'अस'द्युव'र्थे|| माहॅर'अदे'द्व'दर्जुर'र्रे|| मात्रस'माहॅर'अ'ह्रर'प्रेट्टे प्रेस वर्षेत्रस्यं सत्रः हे 'र्'ग्रः 'र्थ्यग्रं सदे हे 'वर महि 'स्ट्रे श्रे वर 'वस खेस स्ट्रिस स्यास मार् वदे हिंद्रत् ६ तीय वर्षर चे क्षार्क्ष वस्ता क्षार्य देवाय वदनायी कुँगर्'त्वव्यसं नेदा कें पर 'द्रर हिंद्'व यहसं धरे क्ष दससंदर्। मसस्य में कुँ श्रमश्रद्भ वसम् रूट् मृद्ध यर् यसमस्य । वन परे परे पर्दे पर्दे पर्म वन पर्दे ।

辛 육·호(소) 이제,기시청왕(근 도,현실세이 나,) 왕이,[라고,) 나,크위,건광山,토위,위,스왕네워, કુ. તુરા.ટે. હુવ.તત. જ્ઞ. ગ્રે.હુદા મૂં. હુેય.તત. ગ્રું જા. લેતા. જા હજૂ .હયે. દૂ<sup>6</sup>. વ. જુજા.ધે. ह्निंतर्भा । ह्र. ३. स्वास. २ ट. प्रेट. तथा श्रीस.ता देश. क्रवी. वी. ट्यूट. ह्या ह्रीट. ट्यीका ट्यूट. इंदानइ.क.वीस.वैच.वी.टंदाचंद्रसन.क्षेत्रस.वींवानइ.वीं विश्वेट.तद.द्रशता हू.४. क्षत्रभूषा वर्षरावासमा वसानी रनीवावर्षरा । ब्रह्मावीक वसानी र्दावरुषान,क्ष्यव,ज्दल, ध्रुर्दे, च्यानानु, मी। इ. चयान इ. क्षाना । जू. ३, चरी मी र्द्धसः हेद्। दादे द्वेत जो प्यॉन्टर क्यां व्यानेसा इंदर दाये का व्यद् हेदर दे प्य ઽઽઃવઽૹઃવઃફસૹઃૐૹઃ∯ૺૹૢૢ૽**૾ઽઽ**૽ૄૄૹૻૹુ૽ઽૹ૾ૡૹ૽૽૱૽ૢ૾ૺઽ૾૾ૢૼૹૻૡ**ઽૺ**૾ૹૢૢ૿૽ૡૢૹૹૹ૱૽ૢૼ૽૽ૢૺઽ઼ सर र्वोद्यास्य ॥ दि अर ४४० र वेंद्र पाने प्यत ज्या र्दाय वस माज की र्वे प्रसास । के.च.ज.सूर्यातातपु. जल्लेष. जलारदा विष्याता.कृथ. मू.चर्चेर. ग्री.र.ट्स. ग्रीचः यथला श्रेषणा सु'२श्चच'8ेट'| |देश'य'व}काथकाश्चेकायवे'हेट'टे'२हेंक्'श्चेकायवसार्टार्श्वेकायेर'रटा। .बीब'र्'बेंब'शेर्'ग्री हेंर्'यस'यहत्यपर 'चेब'यस'२ हेव'हेब'अस'२ रसपदे 'चे'नेस'हेब' त्तर्दा विक्षेत्रे, मूर्ये, देवादीयीय है, त्वादा हु दे, मुद्दित्ता श्वेदास्था निद्दित स्थापा स्थाप स.चर्.चेश्र.चर्त्र्र,दी १.वड्.वेंश्र.स्त्रप्रविद.व्य.में.८८.ळ.च्य.नेश.नेश.नेश.वेंच.क्र.वी. रदःरदः ताबकः भुः र्द्रकः स्वास्त्रां स्वासः या। क्षेदः हे कवः संपदः। हैं व्ययुवा भुः स्वासः मुंबाद्यायर हेत्रवेट। वर्षेर या श्रेर दुयवुग्यय ये दे हे यकट हेत्र ये दे वी व्यट सुर 'रु'र्वे प्यर 'गुर 'प' हैर 'र्द्रे । र गुे व' व्र्वेर 'व्रववा व देववा च दे दे शच है। है हे ८८.३५.त.त.त.त.त.त.त. वि. त्या १५०.३५.ती. १५०.०५४. व्यापा १५०.०५४.

त्तु कृत्री त्यात्र लक्ट्र . कृ.चट्र अक्ट्रमं कु.चर्डीय त्यां दृश्यात्र अवश्वा हु. अत्यात्म अक्ट्रमं कृत्र . कृत्य .

पडेला चुट जीर लोकर. टे.बेट. पठ, स्तृ. मृता थु.का. वृ. स्ट्री चे. चा र मृत्रीयुट. तत्रमेश्रताथा है सम्बन्ध स्त्रीमा मृत्रीय मृत्रीय मृत्रीय पठ देशा.

बु3.रेट.बू.्रू.क्रबंश.श्र्र∏



## DEM-CHOG TANTRA.

## Fascicule II.

्रच्या क्षुम्रा केश्म्या क्रियामा द्वीहासया रहेता आ रमया क्षुम्रा केश्म्या क्रियामा द्वीहासया रहेता आ

चोड्रेश्व.त्रा।



## ている「大工、現、ロ子、お笑山 美、馬、まれ、な美工、別 くれれ、蜀、お、安、、紅

## म्रेंग.भ.५ स.चडिवास. १ ॥

लेश चुपाञ्च अभ्यास्त्र प्रदाने द्वापाणी विषय की स्वर्थ की स्वर्थ की स्वर्थ की स्वर्थ की स्वर्थ की स्वर्थ की स् मासद्भवतु, द्यां, मुस्त, द्वां, र्याक्ष्य, त्रां, क्ष्य, त्रां, क्ष्य, त्रां, त 보다도,다취소,다, 된다,용도,집,위,이,소설도,다, 된다,가당, 약이, 조, 및소, 디서 | 출수, 디소,다,이, L. J. Jun. R. LAN, J. 52 41,01 122. 3, 3,50. 2. 22 4. 441 xc. 2. x. गा.तन.तेश.रे.तप्तश्य.चुटा चै.दे.रं.गा.क. ६.ड्रेश.पहूर.ला चै.दे.वेश.धर. ن طِعرا ، في عَرْبِي عِرَامِهِ فِد تَا فِي اللَّهِ عَلَى عِرْبِهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى عِرْبُهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى عِر नार दे उराधितार में भूता है है ने दरा हैने 'या पर्या होने 'अंगा है 'प में अंगा है ' में किया पर है है हो मी निर् 2। स्रीक्षायर मे क्रियान दे जाने वा जाया चुरा चारे ची चार वा चार वा के देवा है वा पर र बुक् ऑस्य ये जे जे के शों हे स्पर्व पा बुद्ध व स्व प्रमाय ये ये स्व स्व हैं प्रमाय पा कर मेश खड़े 'द्र तूर 'च क्रुंश'य अस 'ठ्र 'इर 'ठ्रेन 'घ्रं। श्वर 'घ्रं। श्रर 'घ्रं। श्रेर 'घ्रं। श्रेर 'घ्रं। क्रमसंबंधान्त्रे, पंतरं द्रमाता त्वेषे, ठत्त्रातसः ठहुमा, हेथे, क्रिसः प्रथतः वशका उटे. यदः श्रुश्च . व्याविष्य . वर् . वर्ष . वर . वर ह्या'यहवाची कु'न्दाच्याय'न्दा। यदे या श्वान सेरायान्दा शे व्यवाया 55.1 क्यांत्र. इंट. इंट. उह्नये. हेरे. ही. कूत्राय मेंट. हेशताराट . हीट. ता इ. क्टे. डाटे. पहे.

इं देशताचेबेश्चित्रं शक्ति। वगताम्लव्यव्यदेशहितास्त्रं सुन्धाचरुर प्रोत्रः म् । क्षरः है,जस. ठ्रः इर . इ. क्ष्येश. ठर्स्याता चर्या. रटः श्रुप्रस. ६४. वसस. ६८. ્રું. કુંગ. ગ્રું તા. કુંદલ. જેલા જુલલ. જે. ક્ષેત્રલ. જે. કું. રે. પ્રાંત . હોંગ. કું. જીંગ. લેટેલ. જેલ. આ વર્-નેશપાર-અપાર-જી-**રવદ-છુ**ત્રા વર્ક-**છેર-ર્ક-ક**્તુવાર્થી ક્રમ-પાર-નેશ-स. 美.इ.अथस. रंतरा इ. पंचुय. संचितास. स. १४४४. १८, १९८० में स. रंतराल, हे. रंजी श्चिमः यादेः श्चमः इ. इ. व. व. व. व. व. इ. इ. इ. व. व. इ. इ. व. व. व. इ. इ. व. **७**३.โचशश.योजूर.तर.कुर.को शुरु.โधशश.टये.वोश.तर.कुर.को विशवान्य में प्रचार क्षेत्रां क्षेत्र स्था स्थापने निश्च सार्य में स्थापन में स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन ब शंसादर, ग्रीस.च १ र.च.र हा। 🗸 या.ची.कर. उच्चर. **व्**च.च रे.शकूरी.ची.र ग्रीजा र चूर. का.सहस. केंश,रेट.जेट,केंब,स्रस्त,रेतर,वशस,वर,भ्रीकाच्रीर,चाधिय,रेटसाताला थ,सूर,सी,री,हैस. શ્ચ.જા.૮૬. | યુ.૧૩ સ્ત્રું..જુ.સુ.ર.જાદે.જા.કૈજ.૮ગુે.જા.ઝીનૂર.જા.સૈચી.સ્જા.યજા ફે. र्ट. यू स.<sup>हो</sup>ज.त.स.प्रकूट.जो ईच.त.वशका.२८. स्.स्र. प्रचेचेलो ट्यूचे.प्रकूचे.वीकीश.ज. वर्यासेवस सह। र्यूट्राज्य हुमान इ.र्याष्ट्रमानीया विडेट.पुट्राक्ट्रासीसीट.वट.व्यी चर्त्राच रे.रचो अ.इस.लर.रदा। अ.चर्ल्याच क्षम्य चर्चाचिमाचर्या। अ.च्याच क्षम्य. चरने.चुन.ट्यूजा टेनेबन.म.देथ.न.टर्नेबन.टर्नेस.चुम. अथस.क्य.से.म्य.टर्न.ज.

★ रेयूरी ब्रेबेश.च १६.सटस.चेंस.बसस.बर्.ला बच.सूड्क्स.इ.ह्रंब.त.रंटा ध्ता. में.पर्वेचीय.तर.चीत्र्ज.प.ठर्चना ठिष्ट.ज्.ह्र्य.त.तश.प्रे.शक्र्या दशता.चीश्व.ज. वार्कातर.पञ्जी रेवा.पका.परंग.वाबर.का.लेका.ना हे.स्.मा.रंगत.ह्य.तर.स्नी इस.जथ.वसिंश.पहूर.त.र⊂ां कूर्यस.ब्रीस.क्षेट.क्षेत्रस.ब्रीस.द्रयंत.ब्री.वी.वी.ट्री.वी.वर्धा.त. २ दे 'है 'ये गुरु ' 'यर 'गुहु स ' ' 'पेह 'गुहु स | यह स ' रा ' २ दे स 'गुहु स ' है ' सर्कें ग' में ' में ' २ ६८ से रा त्तर ,ठबीर ,र्र, वेश विधेट त.वीथे ता.ज.क्षर ,त्यट,श्रष्ट्र ,थेश िक्ष, त्यह्,श्रेश वेष्वे शासीयां रूज. ख्री ट.प्रम.क्ष्र. वै.ड. द्रे.बिय हे हैं हैं त्रपा हुम.वहूट.प्रम.क्षेट.lug.हैं.जमा नर.टे.पें.बार्ट्र टा 홍드·5/마루·ᄎ·주·도·기 ·య ·귀주·귀주·충·충·조선! 曰드·5·3·미·대ギ드기 ·疏·귀·주·기·때 હ્યું. કે.ત.તા, જું. ફું.જું. જેવા કે.હે.તાં દૂર્વા કે.હે. દૂર, છે. જું.જા.પં.તા, ફે. इ'म'सर'नहं'र्ह् 'ह्'र्थु'यर'र्बे्र्स्र'यम्पार्स्टा र'पवेद'न्दर'र्वेर'यान्द्रितेह'टानहद्या ર્ફ્ફ, ચેંત્ર. કે. જૂ. કે. મો વેંત, વેંદ, રે. જુવુ. તે. મો તૈદ, તેંદ્ર, તેંદ્ર મંત્ર, વેંત્ર મંત્ર, દુશ. याप्रदेशोस्याय यापनी ग्रसावसमारु**र 'यसूर'यर 'यसस'स्या** प्यट' है, 'यस' हेर् 'यहें सामस ફ્રॅ.ક્રેડે.બ.ચોલે ૪.૦૫ દે.૦૫ હોજા શે.તું! જારડું.રે.૦,૮૬.૫ છો.નોલ. कुै'ऄ'२बर'च'≰सस'धुगगुर'धर'वसस्रधारार्दा| प(संत्यारे:हैगस'वहुंदा'र्बुक्स'वहुर' मर्नेर बिट के लेव मरमान हो। हैं को दे हैं महें भाग हुत है है है है है। हो हो सहं बागाराहुँ वैद्री के वहाँ वर्षा की की की वहाँ है। एक ही हैं। के वहाँ स्व ૨. . ફ્ર. જ. ફે. જ. . . જ. . વર્દે. ફ્રેં. જ. જ. . જે . જે ફેં કે કેજ કેજ . જે જ. જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ बा?श.चहूरं.त.रहा द्रशताच देव ब्रैर.चुहा घें हे वड़ उंधर कू व ृश्यू था। क्षाह ૄૄ૾ૢ૾ૣ<sup>ૢ</sup>૽ૻ૱ૺૣૻૼ૽૽ૄ૽ૼૡૢૻઽૻ૽ૢૺૻૢઽૣૼ૽ૺૺૺૢ૽૾૽૾ૼૣૼૡૻૺ૽૽૱૽ૺૹૻૼૼૼૼૼ૱ઌૺૢૣ૽ૣૢ૽ૼૼૹ૽ૺ૱૿ૺૹ૽૽૱૱ઌ૽૽૽૽ૢ૾ૺઌ૱૽૽૽ૡૢઌ૽ૺૺૺૺૺ૾૾૽૽૽૽

두 두:데'자자.원'데5두''가랑두'', 의-동'라', 다그주자다다.릴리사,퉷드 목자다.췔사'대통. चित्रा परे 'चनोग्रस' दशस' चार्रिया 'दशस' देश संदेश स्थान देश स्थान देश स्थान देश स्थान देश स्थान देश स्थान देश લલા શ્રું.તા.તા.શ્રું.તા.તા.સઘ.તા.૧.<sup>જું</sup>.જલા વર્ફે.શ્રું.તા.તા.તા.ઘ્રે.કે.મૂર.ક્ષન.ક્રે.તા.તા. है। सद्यानेगान्द्रायायायात्र्यान्द्रानहुं नी वाष्पार्द्धान्त्। इसामान्द्रायायायायाया वर व ्या बेटा क्यावहुं सुर् गर वहुं भी वाय स्थान र प्या क्या हस वहेर यस ली सात्रका चरा चर्चपाया क्या क्या नेवाधी रहेर्यु परि हिरानु सरसार्यया सरार हेर्या  $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X]]] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X] \times \mathbb{E}[X] \times \mathbb{E}[X]$ चवश्यवस्य अर्थे के सुन्द्र सानुन्द्र विद्यासारका साह्य सानुन्द्र हैं 'हैं हैं की सुनुष्ट हार हारा 물, 'H. KHF, '취실」 흑시(진론독'대시(j)) (L. 니, (B. N'대시()) (도니지() 시시() (도니지()) (무니지()) महैसायव्यापारी हिंदापरेपद्रावयाची प्रवाहिताचीयाव्यापारी है। लस.शुद्र,र्मुज,र्य,प्रायी,लंशक,र्यक्ष, सूत्र, सूत्र। स्. जल,क्टु,रर्मुज,र्य,प्राय, Al Quantage Lyancher Although str. Al Ber. 21 - 8. con 2 xx 2 2 2 2 4 2 5 2 वेद्यरी बेदानरें,राती हैं, वृति ? जबारीयात सीताही बराहराताहै, दूरी नारीरे. 스타트리 '그' 목자성,다음교생,다 J, 링티,리 J, 링,미성,침,몇리성,卢,토 J, 퀄,다고 , 링,미성,복,돛리성. 다득'&' 요독교'&'교쏔독'리칸'출다' 현독'&'초'취'□R다' 현'용&'교광'충'꼭통색'ਨੂੰ'라'현'표'<sup>©</sup>'됐대" चक्रैस.जस.चै.च द्र.रचीज.ठध्रर.**अ.त्**यर.के.चे.द्र.ज.चंत्र.के.वर्णूश्वत.त.द्रकेर.टी.रच्.वेर.तच्रर. इ.च मेर.बेट्र.इ.स. कार.ज.स.६.ई ४८.चश्याच दु.मॅ.जु.संबंबिक्रेश्यत्वस.ग्रे.सट्रमीज.

क्र र्यहर अरेशत हेर मु. मु.मेश बे.चश्यात इ.चर .टे. म्र.मूर . हेब त इ.म.चेश मुंब मुंह . म्र. ર્ઢં 'નુત્તર 'વૅ'વર્ફેસ કે 'સવે ફેદ' દું શુસ્ર 'દવ' ભૈર 'વાસુસ'ન્દ' ખુસ શુે 'માન્દ'ન્દ' ા ખવ मुै.नैद.६च.मुै.अथस.रेद.। अथस.मुे.रद.पत्रेथ.ट्रे.बायज.चउ.ट्.म् । कू.स्वःहै। रद.३ यर'य'रटा ब्राचारटा है' क्षय पहेनसमायक्रेया के क्यापक्षयाने यस रे.त.चुराहिराता रत्तर.व.वे.से.स.मधुराह्मय हुर्यस मुख्या हिंग.यहरा श्रीर.से.स.स. याक्षे भु त्येकाचा देसाक्षेत्रमञ्जूनाकसार्द्धवा द्वीयाक्षेत्रमञ्जूना वससारुदान् केना कु त्यदेसाचा चु :च : बुच :ध दे :को : ने स्वा दे : वस : हैद : द हैद :ध दे : द हैत :ध दे : द हैत :ध दे : द हैत :ध दे : क्र्या, में ,रिन्द्रेटसा, में ,ज्याने सा. हा। दुरमा में सामा स्वाप्त सारवाही द्वार वा में में हरा है। हैं राज में यद्र.र्यूटर. ख्रु द्रवट: 2. द्रवे. यू. कु. के. कूर्यां अला सीचात द्रात्ये काल सीचट वी. ह्यू. प्रेडी वदावसायमा द्वाराची स्थर में न्यर में हिदाहुवे है नाय रेसाय हाय दे. वीसावर्भेरामा रहा। द्वेशावु वाक्षेरावारहायहसामधे द्वारहाद्वार्धेरामा २४ हाम मर्वायमानुष्टेटारुदेव यां के वेद्वासिटामवातुन्तु सामिरामा है।र्रवा देर् रास्त्र म् . ८चेर. रे.केर. त.इ.म्. त. प्र. क्रंड. त्री. बर. मूर. यो.व.त. व्रे.तप्रस. वरेवो. तद्र. थे.ववस. वर. देशःचवैःच रे ब्रेटः रु.चरु. वापावसः सदे रहेसः ग्रीःव्यव्यः व्याप्तः। दे रुगसाप्तः। मप्तासः इ*द*ृश्क्या मन्त्रापदाद्वाप्यवार्क्यात्वाराष्ट्रायाः १५ मानी हो द्यार द्या विकार द्या विकार विकास के साथ हो में की अपने आप का स्थाप के स्थाप हो स

के बर.बु.जे.केश.चर.कू। वेर.केर.। वेंच.रेशरा कु.श्रर.चंद्र.रचंश्व.शकूर.ध्य.वंद. **देश.पध्ने.त.के.ये.द्र.र्थ.द्रश.त.व्यक्त.त.के.तर.के.तर.श.टरप.श.पर्यर.त.पश.श.श**ी मानवा व्यक्ष मिट मी है। रेवा रा नर राम हुआ द्विमा । सुट रेड टेड टेड दिमा साथा। सूर्या कृ'दुर'दुर'दवर'व। क्वेर'दद्देवसु'न्द्र'व। न्द्र'क्वेर'दवपस'र्दव'सुद्र'सुद्र'सेव र्षे .वेच.२.१४४.ता अ.चार.ता वेच.ते हा.रे.मी.जु.मी.जु.इ.से.सं.ता ते हा.सं.र.*रे.स.स*. कर'यरे'र्र हिंद'क्षस'सुरेस'य'रे हेर्'ग्रेस'यकु'हैन। वर्षेर'हैन। ह'स। वानेन है। अक्षायक्षेत्रं या। हृदाक्षाः द्वाराक्ष्त्रं हे दुवस हुँदाय द्वा। दे प्ववेत दु। से दे सा ક્×ા-વુર'થા તૈ'ળાંચા ઢું'કા જા'રુક'દી ચ'ક'ઘર'જા'કા ઘર'કે'ચ'કા ફ્ર' २.इ.चेट.इव. मृत्यमें ८.८८। इ.स्थलालाईव.ताव.मू. ४०१ललालाव्यात्री वाडवालालाइव. त्तरे द्वानातृत्व र्रेट विष्य स्वाधाय विष्य द्वार में द्वार क्षेत्र विष्य द्वार क्षेत्र विष्य द्वार क्षेत्र विष्य द्वार क्षेत्र विष्य द्वार क्षेत्र विषय विषय द्वार विषय द्वा 引到 ロミ シスペッシ よんかんが 2c.美に ロイ、か. g 4. 女、弟、別、口童と、くて、 妻. बाबाला भिवासाला क्षेत्र.त.रूपा ग्रीथ.?.८हिनाला बाट.चा उत्तवाला स्वा.च्या अमिन्यायाक्षे में विवाकतं प्रांचक्त्रां वाक्तां वाक्तां व्यादाक्तं के केवा प्रांचक्तां के केवा प्रांचक्तां 전혹신·호역·및·보고질신·네선·전·정도시 분이·다.신도시 모드·질신·다당·근다다.貞·근도·원마·다. 한다. श्चरदा श्रीयानारदा द्वयासारह्यासारदा श्रामराज्युं नदा श्रामराज्युं श्वरदा बद्रेन्द्रा श्रेक में न्द्रा मार्केर श्रेक न्द्रा मात्र न्या व्युट में न्द्रा है श्रूट ज.श्र्यंत्रात्तवाद्धांच्यात्री, योद्यात् देर मुन्देर मुन्दानुर निर्मात् विद्यात् विद भद्रहेट.रे.४६.हेर.ट्राप्र. ज्.चर्.अष्ट्रतांचताच्छा सेताताई.ताहेश.ता ६.चट्र.चता ह्.॥ बोर्ल्य.र्हिटा, ब्रेंच.रंश्चरी बोलस.युर.ता चेल.इ.इ.ल.शिथ.बोर्शंश.बोर्शंश.रट.र्ह्य.सुटा

★ चित्राईशायर विशुर्गां अक्टे प्राचा देशकाया सेनार्ट प्राचाहेका क्रीकार्ट हैं रहा. हुन,वी. ठड्डूब,तम,वीमजा,ठविट,9८८। इस.माधूम,ग्रीम,श्रद, वू.कु इ.ग्र. हुब,ब्रम, स् ર્મુંત્ર'ના વાષ્પ્રમ<u>ાન</u>ો ત્રામુશ્રાનસ' ટ્રાસ'ન્ય વિવાસ ન્યું કૃષ્ તલાપ્રદેદ.કુ..વોજીપાતાં તોજૂરા,∄.તોશૈયા.તલા,ફ્ર.કુલ.બક્સ.તવુ.ોહ.ેવું.તો तस्र सेव. चीशचीर पद्र हर्दा श्री कितस्र हूं हु द्र धवीशति देवी. तस्र क्र सत्तद्र  $\forall \underline{q}, \underline{q}, \underline{q} \neq \underline{c}, \underline{c}, \underline{d}, \underline{c}, \underline{c}, \underline{d}, \underline$ क्रेट.रंटा बार्स्य वर्षेत्रातस उहुबास हिर्थित पूर्वासव् क्षेत्रायस स्वया राजा च **3**ची.चुं.चै.चे.चं.। टक्क्र्यासाराष्ट्रकेंट.टे.के.क्क्र्यासा**र्**, इसाराक्ष्यां शास्त्रां भारासाराज्ञ. હતુ.રની.ચૈય.ર≿. ક્ર્યુ.ત.રે.નજેડુ.દ્વ.નજાજ્યા હધૂર.જ્ઞા થ.કા સહેતા.ચૈયા मिरेनी संस्याला वता.क्य.ग्रे.में.झा स्थातार.मेंश.सेंग.त्यांश.टर्से.धुटा हता.यां. अग्रास रे.नम्भावतस चूंबाच। क्षेत्राचा रुपराचा क्षेत्राचा चूराचा द्वा · 편에 오른메팅(-天다! 월다'를: 문의'국다'라'라') 리고'국민(한'X'국다'관(다') 국 한 यदाव। प्युक्ष हैं 'स्या कें। भूष हैं या दशर की। भवा महिमायुक्ष मही मार्जिक तम.ब्र-.न.स्यात्रीम.बोह्न.वा.रहूब.तम.लच ठा.रबिंट.ब्रह्म.। वालम.र्स्.हम.मध्यात्र. बी.योब.८८.पश्यानापु.हेबाय.८६.प.ग्रीय.ब्रेंबाय.पश्चर.हेबाय.म। धिय.बाराया बाद्रर. चु 'त्र 'र्जुब' वा की कर्ज 'सेका रूप हुने 'रचे 'कुन 'रच्ये ' सेका र्य 'ट्ये चुने 'रचे ' स्वयं करा रुखे ' त रे. चेंब्र.र्ज्याच मेंब्रंब्र्याचीवेंब्रा.तेवेश्व. मेंब्रियाचार्ट्या इंब्रा.यह्मावा रहिवाचार्। ह्रायाचार्ट्य 

👺 ८८। बि'नक्ष'८८। वरे'वाळेव'र्य दे'र्ट'वॅ'खुब'पीक'बेटा बुट'र्'यहमा'नदे" ક્રેપ્ર:૧૧૪:૬/૧૪ફ્રેપ્ર:ગા ભો:નેચ: શે:એ:૧૦૦×૧૦૨,૧૦૬.૧૨,૧૦૬૫ૹ:૧૪:૧૧૪માસ) ઘર, 최 국· 여 < '국' 의미 २ '교 현' 의 '교 등 '최 | 글 = '국' 의 '의 '골 = '명 | 중국 '등 '미호 '국' 등 '국 최 국 '점 | 중국 ' માટુગુલ 'ઠક'માં સે× 'માં ૧૫લ 'ઠ૬' મુ∷**લગ'ગઠેગ'યુગ' ગલે'માં ગખરા ગઠેસ' મુે**લ પ્રે' यु गृ'र्दः रु'अ' रु । योर्थक्'योवेश ग्रेस वेर्'य' युगयीश याद्राय प्रदा । मा, है, या 'दहेक'या मोडर 'चे.पो.पाल, चर्में दावल, चर्चेताल, गर्मा स्थल, चर्चेर 'क्षे, चुल, मुंखेल, बीट, चर्च, सील, युवायोरायादमा वापादमा वार्दम्दमा व्यवस्थान्यार्थः हेरहेर्पारीकृतायोया शहसातर जिलात्री। द्राकुं रूज देवियस कुं त्रहर ख्राप्ट्र के स्वर विकादक्र स्वर स्वर \$'વલ'લું વે'ર.યાવાપાર'[મફ્ર'મ|યાવે'રદા| **રવ'કૃ'**માકુય'ર્સે∥ **વુદ**'ર્દ'વક્'ફ'રર'યા' ક્ર'નૈ' માં વ્યાપ્ત માં માર્કે માર્કે કે માં કર્યાં કે તાલું કે મું કે માર્કે મ त्ते 'दे'दर'। वहत'यरे'क्वॅ'ठव'य। क्वॅं'तुव'द'श्चे'नु'देर'र्दर'द्यम्'श्चेर'दर'। श्चेरु' ब्रह्मा बुच'च्रह्मा दे'भे'गॅरिय'ई'हेरे'ऍर'दह्मा बहागवेरद्वहाधुनामा चुहा सदै है अ जी स पहिनास की है। से हि है हि या दें है दे या पार्या माना परि प्राप्ता इंग्'ख्रिय र्द्रापरमा प्रा देवे के र्र्या देवा स्वाप्त में रावेर के द्रमर में द्रियस प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व न्र हे यस ना भ र प्यर फाट ना दे रहा। केर यही चुट के हेर हैं हर या पठन 

육 84.세1 윷, Ų, 저, 저도, 돛, 통, ề, 郑독之, 스도, 오오, 소名도, 제1 - 七소, 윷, 시, 정도, 시소. रवार्त्राचवटार्घार्ता नामारेजी हिं लुवायमानारार्द्राहे ववटार्घार्ता केन 2, azc. xill da. Br. 14x, gx, o gala. Br. 5x, xi. 2x, al. Br. 4x, b. v. लालर अवी भी पंजर रहा | विवास ही विश्वर में रहे र क्रा रहर र में साल हैं र पदे कुंश गुरु पहुन्य सेहा अक्षेट क्वेंट या यह अदे राय हरा गाय हरा गाउँ र ८८। ब्रब्दियस.२८.चरुस.त्र्या हेड्डे.रूज.२.श्रुंडे.व्हर.ब्र.२गर.ब्र.३गर.व्हर् 43.4x.34x.34x.4.2x.4.4x.4.9.2x.1 4x.x.4.5.4das.52.m Ac.3.2. दे'स्दा रेक'केक'र्दे'हे'द्दा एड्र'र्द्र'ता दुव'र्सुद'रहुरा ह'स्पेक'द्दा'र्वेक'र्द्र'वेत मारर दावा है र मारहा। देव दिस्य केंद्री देव की किरापर के मार के मार हिनाद्रा इत्याक्षाक्षा विनानुराम देराक्ष्यायर द्वरायर देराक्ष्य दरा विवर का HE. HE. HE. J. G. P. L. E. F. YY 전 L. L. C. L. L. 다음 보. 소집 전 '옷 보. 첫, 형) 됐다. हिर व.रचर हो। स.ठ्य १. हिराजदे हैं जा ग्रेशक हे वस चुटा स.ठ्या हैंट व. ત્રીમાળાત હૈરાં રૂદા નાતામાં મુખ્યોત્રા ક્ષેત્રા ત્રામાં મુખ્યાન મારા કું મો. ८ रूष: महा। ब्री. श्रूप: प्री.चा.स्टा विस्त्य.की. त्रीक्ष त्रमः या.वी.चा.य हुय त्रा.चुया श्री वा.य वा.य. क्षेत्रात्रपुटः हो। कुरुप्टः कः श्रुषसः हे पुरुष्टः सः सर्वेदसः सर्वे। अधः २ कुरः सः अध्यसः वयः मेड्रन त्रेम, मोड्रम, मेर्ने मार्च, रहा। क. खेर्याल हूं हु त्रवत हूं , रहा अवृह हता नेहा। मोड्रम.

¥ सु:बेर्'चरेर्बेर्'च'व'वार्क्डक'चर्या। देवेरबुेर्'र्य'दशक्षिमाची'वार्कर'**व** देर**न**र'र्बेर' क्रथा, ब्रेंचेश, मु. शर्द्र वो. २४। चेर. क्रुंट. वोचेष, ह. वधेष, श्र.वो. वाल्य १. श्ररा। भायात्रास्यस्य वर्षात्रस्या। चीदः स्वरः ने, बाह्यस्यः हे, यह्सस्यः सावायस्य विदः। बाह्यस् <u>क्</u>रिया। चीर प्रत्यासानी यारक चाया कुषाया इषाक्ष दे बाह्यसास्का सुषा सर्क पर्या।  $x_0^3 = x_0^3 = x_0^$  $-\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} -$ देत्'यॅ'केऄ'चुअ'य'चर्कुर'द्रद'ध्रेत्'वेद'| अ'र्क्षेत्रअ'र्द्र'हेस'अईत्'चेटे'त्ताव'द्रा' वार्दर' ब्रॅ 'य'ब्रद्द'य'द्वे'३' स्वास क्रेस क्रेस क्रेस र्द्द हेर्स स्याप स्वर प्राप्त कर स्वाप स्वर प्राप्त स्वर प्र  $\vec{e}_{3} \cdot \vec{g}_{1} = \vec{e}_{1} \cdot \vec{e}_{2} \cdot \vec{e}_{1} \cdot \vec{e}_{2} \cdot \vec{e}_{2} \cdot \vec{e}_{3} \cdot \vec{e}_{3}$ ૹૄૼ૱૾ૹ૽૱ૢ૾ૹૺૺૹૢૡૡૠૹ૽ૺ૱૱ૢ૾ૢ૽ૺઌ૾૱ૢ૽૱ૣઌૢ૱ૢ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ૡૡૡૡૡૡઌૢૡઌૢૡૡૡ र्वे १ प्रमुख्य पृष्ठे मा मृत्य हो संदर्भ। यह प्यत्य पी हो या प्रहार वि दे सुख्य वह से वह म ८८१३८,उट.क्य.मु.द्रेसंत्र.मु.कूत्र.संत्रातर्थं,स्.चरंथ्,स्.च्.क्यं,त्र.लंथा वेट.क्य.मु.द्रेसंत्र. मुै.क्रॅ स.सेकानार्ड.क्र्.चर्ये.क्रेट.मेंटाले.सेकानर्ड.क्र्य.चरेषे.में.क्रा.चर.क्षात्रराचे चेसा ક્ષ્માં ક્ષ્માં ક્ષ્માં કુરાવા કે 'ચું રે' ક્ષ્માં કુરાવા કે 'ચું ક્ષ્માં કુરાવા કે 'ચું કે સ્થાન કે ' रमाज्य मास्रयः चर्रानस्य त्ये वर्षः प्रमाञ्चरः प्रमाञ्चरः । अना या दे गृह्यः मास्रियः स्थितः स्थितः स्थानसः श्चीः मार्डमः 회·숙·독도·횰·덕국·6시 ඉ·독도·충·오·황도·따ㅈ·조릇자·너克· 휫·夫·힐 작·영·작· 휫·독·휫·외·조·주ㅈㆍ

के बाहुन,कर,चन्नेंद,बंधी दूस.ग्रेस.नंसजन्तरंच है। श्री.च्.से.क्र्यंतरंद्र,ही भेट सहुज. इ.इ.४.मधी द्वेप.स्मेश इ.इ.इ.४.मी संग्राम,इ.इ.इ.से.मे. होती घ.स. अर्दे द्वा अर्के प्रे मेश मेश मेश मेश मेश के प्रवास विद्यालय विद्य स्रय:यर्द्रायो क्रि.च.क्.ेक्रामाया क्या क्रमासा दे,राया अव्यादादारायाची,हरानी,का विशाव र्मानाम् यो त्रधु त्रांचेवा त्याताम् त्या त्यांचेवा के हा ता वसा र व्यापा त्यांचे विष्या विश्वास म्भूतिको भुत्राज्ञास्योकतात्त्राचीचलात्त्रनात्त्राचीचे भेष्टाक्षेत्रनात्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्या र्तीय वर्षेर दर्भ हरने वर में है है दिनया है है देन मा अपन दर्भ पर देर प्रेर प्रेर में बर्धाःवास्याः मुस्तितः कुःर्⊏ः यॅरः वैः[मङ्ःरें:हे। महैसःयरः है 'मञ्जमसंटर्'स। धुनाः क्ष्माय्यम् द्रायक्षेत्रमायं प्रमानम् द्राप्तम् विष्यप्रमाने प्रमानम् द्राप्तम् विष्यप्रमाने गर्दा यन्यर्म्दास्य पर्यत्ये पर्यत्ये प्रीयवेष्य मेन्द्राहे यहत्या स्राप्ता सर्वेष्या रा रा या ना छन है। नी ना वाना ने हो बी सी ह्या भा ग्री ध्रिमसार्द्राचरुसातास्मसार्द्रतार द्रार्द्राचर स्राध्यसासी. 셄 ગુરામાં ત્રે ક્રિવામાં ચારા આવા ખરામકૃત્યામાં ચારા રામ કર્મા કૃષ્ય इ.स.र. म.इ.पास.पाळ. रहा वार्यस्य दुःश्चीय रुष्या क.च.चाल्यसमा खे.चेषे हे.पास.पा अक्षेप्पत्रया। अपापार्वेत्यार्योत्रामार्येन्यास्य राख्याराच्चे स्टरमा वहत्यारी क्वेरास्त्रामा क्वेत्र अवे द्वारा के मान के मा

🕏 इ.इ.इ.र्ट्रा जरागिरास्यराख्याला खगाताग्रीशासलासर इ.इ.इ.सं.स्टा चीर प्रेच 'अ'हे 'हे 'च दे त्वाह स 'इसस 'हि मस है। देंचर 'खं मा अर्द् ना ्व 'चे 'वे 'वे अपामान 'वा हिंद धर्म। अक्रमानुदायक्रियामा अन्याय अन्यामा के निया के नि व्यत्या इरमी-नेबाबारकामा इरहे.य्याबार हाड्डाशहर रटा कटाउरीट अक्षेत्रे चरे विद्या | विषा विद्यापर रच कुष्य व्याद **र रदः न** अरे र से। अरे र या थयाया न्यर इ.ड.चबट प्र.८८। चुक २.८चबट स्र.हे १३५१ हैट मक छूर रहिन स.डे.८ छुट र्षे के 'दर' वर्षेर 'के रे 'नुग्रायरहाया वानाय्यया है 'ह 'दे 'वार 'देह 'के हाई हे 'दर'। । । हुई र्र.स.हे.उर्देता चर्चत्रहेश.हू.रहेर.स. ग्रेथ.८८। च्य.५.४। ह्य.त.तहेश.स.स. द्भु 'यर'क्यास्मादेरक्वेट'र्य'र्र्टा विद्रांखं देर्चाक्ताक्षेरकेष्यदे वर्दा स्र्रासः पर्राहुनानानारराद्यथाङ्गेरु 'नाद्रा' न्द्रीनादाया विभानाराक्षेत्र विभानाराक्षेत्र हु 'रराधर' त्राचार क्री.रचट द्विचारटा इंचल, क्षवा क्षवे. या. हे. देर हिंदी अव. वृद्धा पवे. या. हूर. र्तर रदा। वर्षेत्र रशुमा केता है। है। वरि रुर मिर क्यम मुहे र्योक **र्**चार्यर द्रास ठ्वार के हिरान्या 🐧 🕏 हार क्षार की क्षार के लाई हार के स्वास की क्षार की कार्य की कार्य की कार्य यह्याया के स्वड र्ड्ड अवह है प्रवाह पर के यो के या ता सुना है है वह से साम है ने के बेस वह रेडिटा वर्या वीस वर्जे समाच हैं है हिंदी व की रे मुक्त र वह सम्बद्ध है से हैं

🕏 च बैची था. त इ. . वा. श्री ्ठ्या श्रीकार प्रचार के वार्च भारत है. यह का भारत है. यह साम है के प्रचार के प्रचार के वार्च के विकास के प्रचार के प्रच के प्रचार के प्र क्स'म्रेस'सु'सेर्'या ₹'हेदे'रह'यदेव'यर्ग'पेर्'क्रस'रु 'र्व'य'पर्गप्रस'रुस'छ। જૂ . यह्ं .चेंद.श्रे.अघ.श्रेम.यहं. चेंद. ष्ट्रे. श्रे. जेंब.यहूं द.तश.श्रे.बेंबेंट.वेंबेंबा डूं.हुंद्र.यह. व बेद देश तर रची ता चर्चा ता दे केश रे विसंत स्था । दे देश विदेश देश साथ है । निर्याण क्रियाम्या क्रि.सं ई.इ.४४४४.रेनट.र्मर.त्। भव्.त्र. थ.स.ही ल्याय पार्वेश सा ह्या निरुष्टे। स्थाय हे र जायना है। है र है है। स् ₹·홍·씨·독씨도·레도|| 백동·খ리·범씨점·조독·리| 태군·흥| 靑·씨쥰리·월드·명·흥·독리오·현·호·현 म्पर क्वे.क्वे. क्वेंट्स.वेट.स.टबार.क्वा. अव्यं.त. क्वे..के.. तक्वेंट.वेट.स.क्वर.ल्ला क्वे.बाक्वत. है। हैं है। सेंग.हेर.श.हहाती लय.जन.यथ्यात रूर.ल्डा द्य.हे.मा.हर.हाड, हाट. श्च इ.म्.क.प्पूर्जा व्यवसी,तथस.स.ती.तीश.रपा। तीश.सी,तथस.स.तापानधुस.स. ब्रेर्'यर'वसमस्त्रे चै'चोरे'दसमय हैर्'हेरे'र्दे देर 'वर्डेस'य है 'वें'क'र्वेर्'यर है। द्रष्यायवर परे द्वेषा कु द्वियावरे द्वेश सं पर्भेर हैटा। द्वेश पर्हेर्य संहैटा हरे हैं। तम.द्र.तद्त्र.तम्.स्ट.पबुर्.बुभ.वीय.तद्र.भीव.र्जूर.सप्त.वीम.र्ट.वेट.क्य. \$\$\$\$!~\dag{\dag} ह्र हैं चै हैं। वेब पहें रायश्राराधाराहेशया देश स्त्री मा रीर. हे.श चेस. पहू र.तश.वाकेस.स. थुर.तर.वीर.तर.प्रशत. द्वे.ला.चेस.त. महिनात्तर्।। व्यट्टर्नट में अह नाइ में नाइस में र मुक्त में र मुक्त र व्यवस्य मुक्त रहा

₹ वैदःक्ष्यंश्रमधःरतरःरदः। व्यु.वू.रदः। व्यु.शू.रदः। भक्रूरःतपुःक्षे.शूपुःक्र्यंशः र्यान में अर्पस्य में र पा ह्यु र दूरस्य था है स्थान है स्वर्ध र प्रतिक मने मस य असम उर मुस्य परमाय महेर पर द्वर प्रमुर दुनिर्मा केया मेर्से या प्रमुर पर क्ष्मत्र गुर्मा ह.केर. प्रकेश.त. १ स. वृत्त हो। के.क्ष्मत्र गुर्मा ह सिंवा बार्य त.केरा केट. ढ के रना य प्रमा दे प्रविक पर ना मीस रनद प्रमुद्द दें। के अं अंतर ह वृ ना ह कर है के मार्क संस्था व्याप्त है। बेस वायुष्ट वेस द्वार वायुष्ट क्या वाया की या वी व्याप्त वाया की वाया की वाया की यपोग्यार्भेर'य'र्दा। अर्केर'य'अर्हर' यथ' व्ये'नेथ' गुै'क्थ'व्यथ'वस्य'ठर'ग्रहा। द्रै'अ'वअस'ठर'र्या &दे'क्ष्यां संधु 'वॅर'सुर'यस। वरे'व'केद' वॅदे'क्ष'कृ'र्दा। रुषाळ्यांचा.वे.क्ष्मश्र.ज. रू. इ. श्रमश्र.रतारा विजयाची, र्यप्र, ज्ञाज, शुर्चेर, ता विश्वदः यो,र्ज्य र.ज्ञ.ज.र्टरंरतच,शुरी अंधि,र्ज्यर.ज्ञ.ज.धशतर.कैट.शह्रं.टे.वेंट.पट.प्रश्न. .त. ध्रे. द्रवाश. पटवा. योश. वेश. वोटा.त. हो । वेश. तर . प्रमुख. तप्र. क्रा. व्या. व्या. व्या. श्री.ठ व्री.च.रंटा अप्रमाच में र.त.रंटा रवाठ.च.व में रूप रे. श्रूटाप्याच में टानड़. र्ज्दर क्. ह्र्बाय तर वर्षेत्रय जा है . व्र. वे. यद तेब वाहेय तथा वे. य. रह्य . र्यूय. अक्रेन्'स्यानु रद्दाविद:रुपर्देयायाया व्ययापान्त्राप्तान्यायाया श्रयायाचा क्ष्याचीय। यदानुःश्च क्ष्याचनुसायय। असामुःरमुजावक्रान्यानयान्यान्यान्यान्याः कर,र्रा,श्रक्ष,तम् श्राताध्र,जवंदात्वाःकृतात्वा । क्रिंगः दे । वर्षेष्टातप्र,ज्यालाः भ्रा वर्भूम, ब्रेट, थर, मी, ट्रीजि, च्रूटर, वर्भूम, त, च्वट, धुम, लम, देवेट, तह, हुर। मू.क. चर्डट..च.सथ.कर.पीट.धु.हेर.तर.सीस.मी.रमीज.र्ज्यर.वासक.चरेत.थस। इत्यस.मीस. हुर् कुस प्रकृतसाथ। दे हुर् वायेर अध्यायर वहूंनाय हु प्रवृत्त यह वाही परवा

😤 ફ્રેન્ડસ્ટરા પૈયા શે.વ ફ્રેન્ડાર્ડા દ્રે. વેલા છે. થેલવા મું. શેના લાંહ દ્રાપ્ત વધા તાલા મું PT ₹ वा रदः अवुद्रायदे ह्वाया शुःखेदः या २ र्खेयायय 'प्यया शुःक्यारदः । प्यया शुःक्यारदः । हे.चा.रेट.। इ.इंटु.जश.वेश.उधूर.घ.रेटा कत.उद्गेर.श.घथे.चश्रुश.मु.टु.सेवेश. निदे स वृष्त्र वा विक्रूप र दे प्रत्य था दे र वा अस गुरः। सु र य र दुर्घर देश र 소리 | 서도점, 질점, 스도, 크는, 용리, 항점점, 스러즈, 4점점, 오스, 및, 코스, 디윌어, 디스, 디션함, बैटा के ब्रेपिहाके के रे के के किया है के ब्रेपिहा के किया के के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के पह्ं.सर १. है. हैं.हैं.सर. बे.हो इस.त.ज. सूबी स.च.बीट. सूस.च.चच्चे.त. है. ロヨれ、コタ、マカ、マラ、コラ、コラ、コラ、マカ、コダ | 美山か、よかか、ロッカ、カイ、マギビ、 ロガ. ェニ、山、鳥、コエ、ヤイ、ガ. マイロ、か. ロダイ、ころ、多に、 スエ、ヨ、ロダ、鳥に、ど、美、馬、がかがにてって、 ₹.5.3989.91.4≿.1389.43.92.73.83181.6±. ₹. चलश.ग.वस.ठ् २.८ॡॅश.गल.म.६. ऍॱढ़ॺॱ**२**स'२स'६ मेुव' २ॉवॅर '९ट'। र्हेर 'वहुर'वासव' वहव'य'व' रसेवास'य'वाहर 'यस। बससादर, उर्दर, चुंदा। चीक् चर, चुंशसादेश। दूर, इंद्र, चर्नेसातसावशसादर, देश के श के दे हे रहे गारे पार प्रक्रिय के देश । दे दे लाद सुध लाम प्रदर्श लाम गु≡ कि व मिष्ठमा सुना माहेसा भर प्रमेश देश हैं पर हैं है से स्थार राय रहा। दे प्यार જીમ.તાવ.રદ.તાવ.પીદ.કેવોલ/હડુ.ફૈ.રદાં દ્વદ.કુમ.મુંજા.કુવાંગુ.ગ.કુમ.ધુદાં કુચ. खेरद्रामवर त्याचार त्रांशसायस। श्रारमेशमा तर् द्रादा वा में त्रीमा तर् द्रादा वा में त्रीमा वा के त्राहर श्रेश्रयं द्वार द्वार् व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्यापति विषय यापति व्यापति विषय यापति विषय यापति विषय यापति विषय यापति विषय या ल.विद्यां क्ष.विद्यां कु.विद्यां विद्याविद्यात्त्राच्यात्रविद्यात्त्राच्या

च बुध हुनो.जु. नृथे, सू. वश्य र अप्राचा विद्यं श.कु. प्राचे, चकु. खु। वाल श. ट्राइर भ्रुर् य २ व्रीट ये रे १ ईर् १ ईस् भ्रु सुना नार्येक क्या सर्व १५ १९ १९ १ नर मार १ सॅर १ वर्ड १६ुना नी १८८० र् 'वृद्द'वेद'। वद'र् '२इव'यरे के 'व'केर' वाक्षर 'वेक्ष'यर 'वक्षरक्ष'व्या कृदाव हीर, जेंद्र ॥ द्र.केर, हेबा, हे. तम्पूरश्रात्रश्चा ने. ता.के. ते पु, हेबेश श्रव्यात्रप्त वा. स.वा. प्रशेशका सालका पूर्तारगर में दे किए वह माल सूर्य कार के प्राप्त मान श्रेम्'र्कु'श्र'तुवे'र्ह्नम्य'वद्युद्दः देवे'के'स'र'वाच्छ्रेसस्रहस्य व्द्र'द्सर'यं वे' विष्ट.उद्देशाचाःसूर्यात्राःचा<u>ष</u>्यासातात्राःश्राद्धेत्रःके.चीद्रःकेषाःउद्येषः, इता | द्रिद्रःक्ट.त्रावाः यक्षेत्रसायसा ट्राह्मान्द्राह्मान्द्राह्मान्द्राह्मानसायस्य स्याधानसायस्य स्याधानसायस्य स्याधानसायस्य स्याधानसायस्य टवेट.इ.II इ.रेश.ळ.रवेश.मु.हव.जा.चहेशस.येथां ट्र.रट.केट.रेट.अ.टिय.यु. श्चर पा के प्रवेद हे में सार प्रवेद त्या हुई समर सम्हत्य प्रवेद प्रवेश में साम में प्रवेद र प्रवेद र रें। कु.चु.पर्वा कु.चु.र.रचे.चु. रू.र.वी । हुचा.जु.रश्चेषात्राथे शक्राक्रात्राहरू पर्त्यात्र है. 물리·희·그흰·그;황·돌·리생·디方·국씨·니爻 || 저어씨·디즈·디메리·니爻 || 육 ||국·여행·토·디ဝ· ह्ट थ्या स्राचित वीयर् र हे रुगा यय पुरा की सूर रियेन्स पर दुवास निर्दे रू तमः ट्रं वर्द्धमः तमः वदः नदः कुदे न्त्रीयः वद्रः नदः। ३८ वर्द्धः वसमः उद्यक्षः वदः रहार्य मार्थ मार्थ मुं मूर् रहा हार्थ मूर्त मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ हे मिर् मिर्म मार्थ मा के'वार्स्रवास'यदे'द्यव'र्वे । । है'ने 'ई'विवेदे'र्देर'इस'यर 'दव'देट'। दे'दवायी हेत શ્રે-વેન્ડ્રાવાસેંગલ ૧૨ કે ક્લાય કે ક્લાર ફેન્ડ્રાય ફેન્ડ્રાફ વિવેટ દેવેર ક્લાનર દ્વાર્થી.

हे बेस.पस्त्राबुटा रतर.प्र.ब्रे.चे.३.यबुद्राह्मसायहूर.तसामेद्रायध्ये तर.वे.प.ड्री म्बिस्य दृद्धि द्वाय दृद्धि प्रवास प्रवास के कार्य के कार्य देव का द्वाय के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के इ.पूर.रेतज.के.रे.पो.रेट.। १२.२। ज.शूर्यश्च.तश.ठपूर.जू.ज.शूर्यश.तपु.चेंथ.रेंचे. રદા રાત્ર. વ્ર.ર્વારદા જીજા. છે. ક્રાના મુજાજા કુરાવા દ્વારા કેરાવા જૂમા लयः गुै केट वृत्राभ्राभव्यत्र र्ने निवारदा वे केट वीश्व क्षेत्र वीश्व रेटा लीश के केट वृत्र श्वाद प्.रंदःकेंगे.सु.संगंतात्रात्रां स्थाप्, ला.स्योशतात्रक्षेत्रयोशी रंतरःसू.देंगी.रंदः वार्ष्ठे स्व दे हेट दे व्य संव् स्याप्त्य र सं सुम्रावह सं यत् ह वे की हवास नी सामुन महर्त प्रा मद्यस.चब्रेड.स्ट.न.टटां सीम.ब्रे.ड्रेट.चीस.म्र.स्वेड.टी.व्येष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष. \$.<.<!->
أراح على المراجع المر क्रेक्'र्क्ष'यठेंब्र'ट्रेन्ट्रें'हें'ठेंक्। द्रथ'२ क्रेंक्'र्क्ष' व्यर्क'र्क्षर 'यन्न्द्।। डेब्र'द्ना'य'द् क' तर चित्रावसादार स्राप्ता वाका करें प्रमायस्था स्राप्त हेर हरासाय विसारीसा बुँचीबाश्चर्थनत्राचेश्वरत्राचे चर्चान्द्राष्ट्रदाचात्रभवात्रन्त्रीवात्रह्रेर चहूर चहूर नान्द्रा गुना-च-वस्य ठ८, इम्ब. श्रम्भ ग्री १५०, न. १४४१, १८८, मा. मुक्त मा. मुक्त मा. मुक्त मा. व्यवः में स्वरं नाय में राजा वर्षे राज्य स्वरं ने अरं के अरं वर्षे वर्षा व्यापाली व्यवस्था वर्षे स्वरं हो से स्वरं स ब्राट्स हुँ र.त. द्वा हुँ र जम, में देज, र द्वेर , र्र् ॥ रि.थ स. स्ट्र , तर , तर्मा सह, पोर्टर , 지·집에,읍,다성,다성도, 최,읍,퍼성,횭도,다소,웤도성,다도,라성 | 여억,여성,보도,스도, 소전, जस्राभुद्रक्रेट.री स्माजस्त्रस्यातातास्याता स्माजस्य विद्युष्टेटरी चेट देश. वायस्य द्वार्या इत्स्य श्री वी यी राजा के ब्रायस वायदा है। हा बाद સ્.ુું શુરુ.ને.ઽંદ./I દુઇ.ક્રેદ.ટી દ્યાં જી ની જાં ⊾ી તજા.ટું.કુળ ટું.

육 8.3E.80.3.4xxxi +.54.3.4cxxi 소교 숙소용도.긴 형 다. ला है। है। वस क्रूस में रच्चेत्स में जे नेया के ब्राइट के वी अध्या हैन ब्रु. इंदर हेवाता वितासीयात रे.ज.चेश से.पंतशकात इ. ..हेट 21 क्.द्रेसर द्राप्त स् इं ३ हेट.री का.जश.बे.च इ. हेट.री हैं जश.बे. ब्रुचेश हैं. चुंश. 37.2.3.41 शह्यानातामा द्राच्चर द्वा है. उर्देशनमा विद्याताल क्षान्द्रा व्राच्चर वर्षाहर वर्षा च ३'वेट'च िंथ'वरे'क्र्स्य'य' ग्रेक्'र 'सॅट'च म' चभ्रुव'क्स। **१स'र्ट'। ह्र'**प' र्टा। \$. ૠૄઌ૽૽ૹ.૬.૬.ઌઌ.ઌઌૺૺૺઌૺૺૹ૾૾ૢ૾ૢઌઌઌ.ઌ૾૽ૢઌ૽૽૽૽૽૽ૢઌૢૼઌૺ૽૱ઌૢઌ૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૹઌઌ૽૽ૡ૿ૢઌ૾ઌઌ૾ૺૺૺૺૺઌ વર્ફેસ' મસ' રે. વલેલ' તો એમસ' તાલકાસ જન્મો કોમ સોન્ય પ્રાપ્ત અ'જો 'એસ' મું 'વર્ષ દ' કે સ' વ⊏' વલે. इर.त.रतय.भे.शर.त.स्थ.र स्थान। अ.कू.यंत्र.इ.रटा। चि.च.रटा। क्रू.रटा परतात, येथल त्रोर्ट्र साल, हुलातल है। द्री र्वेश ता हिंथ सिका कूर्या कार है। द्री विश्वास हिंथ सिका कूर्या कार ह चटेर. के ब्र.चे. सक्र्य, त्र. चल शताता क्यू स्ति हैं स्टा के इक्षे हुये. कुरास्यवद्यायां। दे दस्सासद्य कुर्यसारा स्तर हन विस्था के से वा प्रवाह ने के सामी रही था र ब्र-रिशेमश्राजायाङ्गः स प्राविधाना प्रावृत्तात्रा प्रमाण स्विधानशास्त्रास्त्रा स्विधान क्ष्र=भ.स.ह.वंश्रःतदः-रंगुजःठक्ष्यः चर्गेरं .२.क्षेत्र त.**ज.चंश्रःतः-रंग्रश्वःततः .वेशः**नदः क्षे. ₹शंश. मुे. चंत्र. पंश. रूर. मुे. चें. चे. वैट. च ट्र. तश. पंश. चंत्र ज. चंट. चंत्र श. चूंटा। ्र्र. ह. वयाक्षां माथुर्या केरियम् एकाराये केरिय हैं मेरिय कर महीर नी देखा करणा है हैं चे.हूं। का.सिंड हैं,पंथा के.रश.र्यूट.स्ट्र.सटन.टंट.श्येश.त.रंटा रेतट. इ.डे.चे.इ.चबुड्र.हेट.रचंत्र.बेंट.विश्व.वि

**६ भराम प्रमेराम बोबा कुषा पोषा परें राज्ञ । ४ राज्य र प्रमार्थ्य प्राप्त के का जाने के अपने किया है अपने किया किया है अपने किया है अपन** स.चर्डू रे.८८.। ब्रूटस.न.चरूर.तर.चेत्रुज.यस.चह्न.से.न.म.चन्यस.स.संबर्णजा। 東川 山美工,町子,智力,て麗工,夫川 山,当村,山美工,町,当工,事生,事日,平日,老村 士に,多, **ॸॖॱॱग़ॸॱॸ**ऄग़ॺॱय़ऄॱऄॗॱय़ॸॱॴॸॗॺॱॲ॔ऄॱ२य़ॸॱय़ऄॱॶॺॱॲ॔॔ॗॺॱॶॱज़ढ़ॱय़ऄॱऻॕॖॸ॔ॱॸ॓ क्षेट्र'गर-'५ ग्रुथ'२(देर-'हे.क्ष)क्षेत्रस-५८। इट्र-मे नार्ष-देरे-१रेनस-घरन-१५'५'अध्यद्गस-६८५ <u>क्रे.</u>चर.*देर.*च्रिंद.ता.क्ष्मस.दट.। ।धशस.चीत्रभ.ग्रे.क्षसस.दथ.वशस.दर.चेषस.तर.टसशस. ला लग्नेत्रप्रद्भातमा लग्नेत्रक्र्यासमा लग्नेत्रप्र्यासमा र्देश[सूटा] | सात्रसामञ्जेम[इसासुरश्रीमसाते। क्षित्र[तेन्।पराधीनुरोटा। ¥ाहेत्। सर. इंस. रेसी संग्रामा क्यू. ले. डे. है. च. जुरे १२ च्या. श्रु. हैसा संग्रामा त्यार चटा. 티크·크릴드·쥐·때'용복·죗! 타구바.회·육제고결조·夫 #

ल्ल्यस्य बुध्यस्थाल हान्यस्य हुन्यस्य हुन्यस्य हुन्यस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्था

પ્રાપ્ત તાલું સુર્વા મુખ્યત્વર તૈરા કે તાલું જાણા તે . ભાર . જૂં! તિ ક્લોફો! સ્પત્તિના મુખ્ય મુખ્ય સ્થાન મુખ્ય ત્વાર ક્લાફો ને કિંદ કુરેતાન કૃષ્ય ત્વાર સ્થાન જીવા ન ત્વાર . ભ્રાપ્ત ત્વાર . જાજૂના નું ત્યુંગ . ત્વાર . ગું. કૈંગ તાલું તાલ ભાર દું. કું! ત્વાન ભાગ નિધ્ય ત્યાર ક કું તુના તે નું ત્યાર . ફેં. ત્યાર . શ્રેપ . ત્યાર શ્રુપા મુખ્ય ત્વાર તાલું ત્યાર .

विदु 'वाहैस' 1'हें व्*स*' से ॥

## DEM-CHOG TANTRA.

## Fascicule III.

्रकी रेतर उद्दर ज्ञायदे भट्टेची ई. ह. ई. त. उर्वेट भो

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द्वयः श्रुः सः केष्ठ र स्वा क्षेत्रः सः स्वा यवुषा स्वे ॥



# र्ष ऱ्राप.जार्थैर तपु .जी.ला.तपु .लाथ .जाया चांजा चरिये .ता। जिल्ला टेतजा ठोषूर जार्यु सङ्ख्या ट्र्ड्रिइ ¥जाऽ होंचर ला

यासुअ'' च दे 'च द 'या नेवास'' ध दे राषे 'मे स' सूध अवस' हे 'के द ' रॉस' श्रच स' हुं व' क्ष' मुीसा नर्भः नु'गुरु अद्येत्रस्थः भः २ वेर् अहर्ना । स्राधेरः द्वायदे व्ययः भावतः अवा र ईशः या। क्रसः र्नुहरुष रदः चत्रेष योक्ष ने क्रिय है है है। है व्यास दे रहें - वेष रदा विना हों से रहीहरी निदः क्ष्यः द्वेतासः क्षमः द्वारः द्वारः द्वारः द्वारः क्ष्यासाः द्वीरः द्वेतः द्वारः द्वीतानायः वास्ताः वर्षणः त्तरे.कुथं.रदा गीय.रे.त्वादा.त्र्य द्रामकुरं.श्रीय.कुथं.द्रा.कु। यथास्त्रत्यं.र्था.स्या त्रसाहनाहित्याहे अक्टर विवाधिर देश व्याहे अपूर्य देश देश हैं वा स्था है वा स् ता.बु.चक्रिम.रेटा चक्रेटे.रे.इज.रेट.ट्.ज.जुट.रट.चट्ठा ब्रेस.तट.क्र्यंस.क्यस.क्य्यं त् द. श्रिथ, इ.र. चन्त्रेचन इ.र. वेस. चेर. क्य. क्षेट. त्र. श्रद्ध स. मुँ. च । विशेष हे ५. घरण. કુર. શ. માત્ર માત્ર તરા દ્વારા કરે. કર .તાલા મેળા તરા દ્વારા કુમાં નાયલા નાંધી મોદર. टब्रुंद्र, क्रुबाश.ज.चंटवा श्रेवश.पष्ट्री वाश्चः च.श्च.श्चर. व्यूक्र, च.ली वेथ.श्रष्ट.च. रदानिर.तर.तर.क्रुच.ग्रेश चरेत.त्रुस.क्र्टस.सी.चेडेद.ध्रंद.नेद.क्ष्य.चरा अस.द्या. लर् नीस रवर् रे पश्चर प्रेम क्षेत्र मान्य प्रेम क्षेत्र मान्य प्रेम क्षेत्र प्रमान क्षेत्र प्रमा रदः मृथः सुसः रदः मृथः रयाः चर्डसः रदः। सं सं से दे हे वि दे वे दे वे दे वे स्व सामा सः असः त.ज.इस.सं.जूर.४४,६,॥ ह्रेबंस.चर्ड्ड, चर.बंबं.अस.र्वंस.र्ट.,चश्स.क्षस.मे। उ.सू.

द्र परंद्रवर्ष्ट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्ष्ट्रवर्षेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्पेट्रवर्षेट्रवर्प बेर. १५) मैज. न. मेर. मे. मेर. हे. दे. दे. दे. दे. प्रकार १ वा वर . ता स. सुरास. ८४. पूर्वा स. रेशस. यह्नवायदेखेरा द्वाक्षरक्षानुष्यकरावार्यस्यायहून। वर्षानुष्याद्वा म् रलर ज.चर्या चरा वेश श्रीष्ट्र शवर विचा ब्रैंड ना ह अहस मुख वेश वेश हो हरे. श्चे.उर्ट.चर्वेचेस.रेस.चर्टिंत.वै.क्षां रूपे.चीर्य.सह्र.तर.चर्च.क्षां.चे.वरूलाच. टर्टाकां चर्चा,चुस.स्रथस. रुथ.मीथ.की.र्द्र्य.सिर.२ी के.रे.मा.रंतजाम्,जबद:चब्रैंच.तठ:हेरा अव. श्.र्जेट्र.ज्र.ह्शतपु तथा, ब्री.शक्यो। द्वाता विश्वेश ता त्याः रेवी विश्व तारा विशेषा हे. त्रस.वैद्याचद्व,रच,त्वद्व,द्व.स.क्यूवी इ.सुर.रच.वे.रचार.च.वंच.लूर.र्जा सें.वेश्वस. बर्बा हैर हैं र नार जूर क्या विराय स्थाय खु स व्यवसा शु वर्दे दार में जी दें हैं र हुर त. ब्रिट भ्रीस खर्चा शतको चार हो। चार शतक स्तर दे दु खर्चा सत्तर प्रवेश स्तर हो। वस. अक्रवा २६ वीस ६६ प्र की इवास पर। रहावाबन ईन हिवास हे र नार २ वहर है। श्च.त्रासक्रेच,रेट.प्रीय,पंतडट,के.रे.पोड्री क्योड,हुय,क्रुय, त्यापरेटी,प्रीट,ज्योस,पश्चिपस. वसा रहसःमितःकुवःत्सातत्वाःजुरःकुत्रःमहूरःजा सदसःमेसःजीतःरीतन्नेवासःवसः શ્ચર ભાર દ્વેષા ફળ વર્દ્ધ કે અંદ અવાનદત્ત દ્વારા એક તા વહેર હાર્ ક્યારે નું કર્યો श्र.पत्रेंद्रसत्येशं क्व.प्रेंट्रेंट.ग्रे.रवद्र.श्रेंबे.कुर.प्.खे.लु.पद्र.र्व्यदसतां रेतकःयः ऱ्रिमा वसायक्षेद्र देवसायद्या ॥ अध्यासायक्ष्याच्या विद्यासाये स्व 소디다.듀소,흰,저,죷서,곏,토,저희소,고다저,곐,소디도,뤄침,ñ,디호, 후,홍수, 및 수,ㅂ디석,루아. क्व.तूस जुर , 8८.। ट. केट , ग्रेस , इस , स. स. चंदर , टांचे, व्या , इ. ह. हूथ.ता है, जूस , वीता. क.वेट.हुस.कु.है.हुर.lad.रे.बैर.वठ्॥ ॥ट्रेजुर्॥ ± भक्ष.रर्तत्रज्ञचर.तूर्वसञ्जला थे.कु.कु.वठ.जू। ४:तठ.चै.वठ.कुस.चग्नैर.

२९॥ रपथार्वर वॅप्परे अर्डेन मीर्गेवार्वर मेर्रेन मीर्मेवार्वर प्रेमेर स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स श.भ.रशतपु.चंदास.म.तेचे.ठ इंग.ल्।। कूर्यस.चार्रेस.राज.लस.वेंट.बेंट.धुट.। हंट.र्रेट. क्रैट'हे'६व्रेर'क्षेर'यर्गायरे वरे'क्रेक्'ग्रस्य या क्षेत्र न्या के'र्'गायासुग'यर्थयाया रयय' त्र.क्ष्य. उ.द्वेर.श.क्षशत.ब्रेश । र्यप्र.ब्र्.ब्रेंट.श्रह्ट.ब्रुट.ब्रेट्र.क्षा चट.शश्र्यतं.≰. इ.लब.श्..नुक्षां ग्रेथ.वंश.उक्तेर.ज.तेब.उक्ष.ज्ञां कृश.मु.रेतृदश.जश.वैद.बैंट.पुट. सेर.भर.में.भद्र.क्.र.से.ब.मुना का.चना में.स.मीय.मेर.ना इ.इ.लव.क्र्र.सेव.रक्त. व्रा चर्.कुरं.ज्यूर.ब्र प्र.चर.वर्षशाचीः। विशवात.कुरं.त् प्र.इ.त्.वेरी विश्वेताहूतः य रे 'यस' सर्हर'य। स्मावर में 'स' 'य' सुना'र ईय' में। सर्ने ह' में दे 'न सिंह 'मेय' सर्ह स' मेहा। चर्टा.श्रेंशश.कुर्थ.पू द्र.इ.व्.श्रेटी टहुर्य.जश.इस.श्.श्रेंच.शह्रट्रता वे.श.जटद.सेंग. વ ૄળા.સાં નિવાલા ગ્રે.ચોવા અંગ બરેવે તવે જાત મુદ્રાં દેવો જ તા.જીવે. ઘૂલ દૂર, દૂર કુરાં દૂરાનો. उर्धर.ज्.व र्र्यूर.शहर.ता रेश.मुस.भ.ज.तेब.उर्द्य.ज् र्रू. वृ. वृद्धावास.चेव.सरेथ. स्वस्य केटा केट हे क्रिक् में रूप हेरी रेचट चर्चेर चर्च अस सहराना बडिबन उद:याथायुनाय देवाचा नुद:नुट:व्यंद:नुद:दे'हो सेर:व्राव्य:सेन्स:क्र्रेद:ब्रेट:बेटा र्गुव २ व्हर केट पर देश रूवा चरे के विषर खर खर खेर खेर खेर खें मोट र्स के दो मे हुम के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्य के मार्य के मार्य

दे चडे. य.र.. अंशसात. है. यह ध्यम हैंट. वा क. यो. व.रट. ट्र. हरे . हरे . या गुर्न ह क्षेर 'वायुना'व ईवाया क्षें प्रेन्स स्मर जुर 'निर्मर कार्या निर्माहर साह के स्मर स ब्रैंट या अके या क्रम है नाया क्षा के का व्यवस्ता ब्रेंच वा युवा व ईवा वा। निया व्रेंची प्राप्त ર્રે 'તું ાવુદ'ઈ ર્ફ 'ફુસ'[વસસ'શ્રેંદ્ર'વ] શું 'ત્ર 'કેરે' વક્તું ક્રેં 'આ વાંગ્રેસ'સેન્'વકુવાસ'લ'લુવા' ર કંવા' म् क्रियार भ्रेर र मुख्य भ्रेया र साम है स्व मामस भ्रेट या दर राजा भ्रेर रहा लित.हो गुन्द नसार्श्वेद वालेबा उद्धाला विवालिक इ.स. हो सुरा रहा शहर । पदे |गमस क्वेंद्र:म। **इ**.इ.इर.तर जर प्राप्त देवदा क्रेंसस तर विगस ज से बार BE. 42. M. M. 24. 20 .: M. 26. 1 BE. 4] LAM. & . M. CH. BE. 10 €. E. A. 26. 10 . M [मार्बेर: अक्रूबा: व्यास्ता विकास मार्थ: विकास मिर्मेर: विकास मार्थ: .ह्री्रा भाबठ.जा.हीर.ला.दु.क्षेज.ठडूप.ला बेबोश.ब्री.उध्रर.हर.तेब!.उ.्ज.ळा 1-संर. क्षेत्रसामुक्तार् सुर्वाकारमा क्षेत्राची मामसाकी स्टिसाम्बराया सुः गुरस्कारमा स्टिसा मा इसमान देश वायु वाय ईवा वा । जिल्ली वास रेंस हेर यह वास रहा। स्ट्रिस परे वास स है,क्यार्बेट,च। इ.इ.४.ज.च.उइबोल.उे८,था २बठ.थिये४.बे्र्र,जालेच.ठ इज.ज्ञा थेच. ₹**₹**₹₹₹₽ स.स्.म्.चं.पं.४.धं.तता देतत्र, कुर.पं.पं.र पंतरा वर्षा के.चर.रच्चेत्राजासेचे.र इत ज्ञा क्रि.सेंगंताक्षेत्रमामें स्राजरा भक्य.स्रामें प्राप्तामित्रमामें 다 美통·의 회독시·9조·조경조·제 다시·교육·정정·지·경기·조숙지·회 나무시·현·조숙회의·경 गा बेट गर। वसेथ क्षेत्र कुस व दे मासस क्षेत्र। रव कुष्य व द द हिट क्षेत्री है किट र्र्यायायुन्। वर्ष्याचा वर्षाः बुनायमानरार्डान्यान्या क्रियरे । मधसाहि स्वास्थान ફ્રॅ'ફ્રે'વર્ટ્ટાર્વ, વર્ટ્ટાસ્ટ્રા, તુરા વર્ષા તેર જાણુવા, વર્ડ્ઝા, વેટ ,વેટ, પોધા કેટ.

🏂 बार्चुरा,म,रेटा। वानोदा,तपुरीलमा, हु, बुँदा,महराना रहवाना,चेर,कु,रेट, हे, था। चट्र.चम्.ट्रेचेश.ता.सेच.त्रह्ता.ज्ञां चिटःचट.हे.श.ता.स.टी रटस.श.वींस.तपु.टटश.श. ब्रिटा। श्रेना श्रेपाटटा रूटा गणांजा क्यां यर हेजाया युना र ईवा व्या नित्त गाटा नायुटा नी टर ट्र.ड्री ह्यं.रह.ठर्ट्रर.क्यंश.क्ष्यतर.ब्रुंह्रा श.ज.ब्रेंर्.तप्र.ब्र्ज.उद्दर्गता बिक्षह्र्या. विष्र'र्थर'याधुन'वर्धयाया। नर्द्रवसंदेन्द्र'न्द्रनस्राह्मस्र है 'क्य'र्बे्ट:'च| क्रॅचस'डेक' '२कॅर'र्ब दे'-श्चस'रुक'य। वार्डेस'डोर' ऱ्य'य'धुन'२ ईवा'ख' चिट,क्रेचस:ोु,सर:ध्रु,स:रटः। क्या.तु।यसस:क्षु.स्प्रह्मार्थे, द्वा. इव,क्षव.ई.ड्.रंग. કું લામલા તોય.તલતામભૂ રાતા.તેએ.તર્જા.ત્રાં વેગ.મું. ફુનલા.મું.કે.તમ.મું. કં.ત. પ્યાં મેં.કું કેય.જા. ८८. स्वर् हिन्सा ६. सजुब. २८. ह. सूर्य. ५. धी. गीय. २. रूजाजा सेवी. वह स्वर्थाता मी.८१७,८१८,१९,८६.। बेट.२.७१ मालाक्षेत्रीय एका ह्या । ब्रि.४०,४४८ है र बीचाला रहा. ત્રજી.ત્રાંડ, Len બ. કુ. ત્વાં દત્યાં કુંદ. તો તરે તે તે તે દેવ દાક્ષેત્રબ. કુર્ય જાયો દ્વાદિ જોજી દે. 지경희, a ද이, 된 | [살다.쥐도,저,丈고, ag로,저,七도, 如용이, 커녕, h퍼석, 姼, 노다.뤗돈,다. क्षार्वेद्दर वृद्धर वृद्धिर शती घट घल ट्रेजेश ज वर्तात्वा चेद नर कु चल मुजा खेरेरा थीर'वबदस'रा'र्द्द'श्रवस'र्श्वेद'व। र्द्देखेसस'र्द्धवायर्द्धर'क्रेड्'अस। द्वैध'यर 'सर्वेद' तातेबो.ठक्ताव् बोंथ.बोट.झेंद्र.ट्र.मुंडी तीश.र्ट.हे.शिबोक्शतर हिंटो स.ट्बे.हेंट. राष्ट्र: हैवा वहूर मा अंद्राविद्र ख्राला सेवा वहवा हो। द्वीवा वहूर नर में में स्वादश चिद्रां ब्रिन्दरन्तुन्यस्य राजस्य सर्दराया चुः र्रेन्द्रिटरुक् चुः रेन्। दश्च सम्बद्धनासः

¥ स'य'तेय.'ठ.'ज.हा |रंग्रेज.उक्र.'उष्ट.मु.'ग्रेर.चश्तर-कृष्टः। ।ठनुतस.र्ट..रॅग. प्र इ.जश.शहर.ता डेस.नइ.स.इ.स.इ.स.चेश.टश.चश्चां क्षा.चश्चीच्छा.श.ज.सेस.च्या. हॅर'सुटस'इर। पायेथ'सेर'स'य'पुप'२ रंथ'यें। |र्नुव'२वॅर'वॅ वे सेर'पहस'मेट'। वाद्यवाद्यात्रेसाय रे व्यस्त सर्हराया स्वायी वार्दे हारक स्वया वाहेक र । ह्रवासे र स्वाया प्रवा ट हवा हो | निर क्षे हे वार है विवास पहुंच साम वह मार पहुंच पहुंच पर देवा रहा है हो मैंगाया जाता श्री साम हे सा हो हो या मा है है। यह हो सर जा होना वह सी हो। के हिं पा मी राहे वेगमानद्वमानमा ० द्वापन्यानेमा हुँ न्यानामाना ह्या राष्ट्रिया राष्ट्रमाया मान्या नुरामा वानुभाहरा प्राप्रायुवा वर्षा वृत्तानुष्या विषया वर्षा वर्षा चवु,रेचं,रेट,म्प्रे,उह्सस,चेटां सेवेटसास्कूचं,चींचे,मुं,सीटसाहरे,सा चाहुपं,इ.सकु,च. इस् चय:रस्युन,वचसःगुर,चर्बेर,या मन्द्रेर,इ.उ.ह्रमसःसर.ज.तेत.उ.ह्रा,या.या. ग्रीदारह्मेथ,लसाइ.व्.ह्री लसाद्धाले. र्झ्नांस्थालर हिंदी ग्रीथ. ट्रें ह्रीरानद्वर क्षेत्रार हुंसा रक्ष.कुर्य.उद्भर.कुर.विया.उ इता.क्षी त्या.चुस.इव.कुर.वस.मीव.कुट. विय.इरस.मीव.कुस. क्ष्याचरायहर्षा असार्टाकेटागुरुक्ताकेटाचा ग्राम्थाणसामाटाथानुगा रहेवाका हुै :¥य|व्रर 'सुव|वेवास'यहसंस्था रत्तेय व्हर'या त्रावासके राहेर'हेर'हेर'हेर'। इत्याय व्रा षष्ट्रवार्के जाया देर सिर वर्ष सामा अभाग जा उरेशी हिंद हुर जा ने साई ह दुर रह्म यहेर. र्याट इसायर वह्सस वेर हुट। श्रे हेर स्वा वेर या दे राव वा वा हा वा दे राव र षुन्। २ र्था स्वा व्यास रहा हेटा दे वह के वह के बेटा | के बेटा नसटा वारी के बेटा अर्केरा स

करा क्र. ब. श. है। ब. चिशाला नेस खंद पर हम। योग्ट ट्यू ह प्राट खेंगे. च द्रेश इंदे. उर्हा र्घूर. क्रूंशता. क.च वेंदर्हा रेचा चूंश चेंचा करूर च केंद्रा च करी चेंद्र- ऋ वासुक्ष-देश-देश- ५ देश विद्यां विकायिक्ष-वासुक्ष- श्रेस-स्कृष्या दे हे . उक्ट.ची.चोष्ट्रश. ह्रच.तत्री दिवह.चत्रीय.क्ट्र.ची.दु.ची.दु.श्राच-नेटी देवह.चत्रीय.र्ट्योज उक्टर. ह्रेवं.उर्बे.तर। ≰.इ.उक्दत्त्वेशक्षेदश.त.डी ठ्व.गोद.र-ग्रेज.र्दर-८.४८.पध्या द्र. वीर: दे. हैं . प दे. केंद्र . प चेरी हैं . हूं ये प्रमान के तम दे. हो। होने तम क्रिय हो है है है है तात्रेश चर्यात्रात्राच्यात्रेश्ची स्वात्रात्रेश स्वात्रात्रीलाज्येर मेहेशकेर्याया। चर्रस सत्त्रेश्यामुे हे. देवाहा दे. हे. वार्वा चे दे. दाहा वसार हूरी श्रामस हा चर्मेंच. 3.र.भुर.हे। क्ट.रच.र्च्य.मूच.मूच.कुच.ह्र.मू ठेम्र.च्य.चेश्व.कु.र.च्री.ज.ट्यू.स.ची.च र्गुज्रव्यूर के दशका में पर्या देहें र्याट में र ज्यू के सर्ह में हे देश में में पर में पर BLI S. g.xx. aya. y. ya. anal x. 2.2. B. ax. ay Las. ax. 2. da. इशकारीय हून, थे। ब.केट. टे.ब्र.शिवास हो। श्रृपार तृष् तत्र श्र्यंत त्र हवीता तुला रिवास वर्ष रा

के क्षमान वर्ष वन्दरी करें स्वार में मार हो व लेखा वर्ष के विर्वेद के वर्ष वर्ष दे.उट.क. हो। रवट.सेंट.ग्रे.ह्य.रे.ट्ग्रीज.र्यूट.उर्ग्रे.चद्र.उधरता बेट.रे.उहीब.सद्र. प्यथ ५ मीथ १२ वि. १ में १४ में *न्* गुेवार्वर यापहेन परे क्ष्या **र्स**न प्रायर ह्वें साया वस **देवाणाता। गुना है या गुरास** अर्यादम् सार्थः वश्या द्वरायी स्वरायीक्यायीम् । वश्वरायवे विदेशया हेंद्राया हेंद्राया हेंद्राया हेंद्राया हेंद् च,लुला ८८.पू.चटच,चु.क्ज.ठ च्रेट.चश्र्या बचलार्ड्स चलामुं सामपूर,चार्ट्सट,चार्ट्सट,मार्ट्सट,चार्ट्स तदुः क्रु.वा.व्यवसः नेस्वा रततः व्राक्ष्यः य क्रुंद्रः श्राक्षयः सक्रूरी हैं। त्वीः क्षयः वानवा हूरः त्युं,चला लच्चेत,हेल,ल,चंड्थ,ल,चंडू्री चोट्ट्र,लंख्चे,चंड्रह्ल,ल,झुं.धूंच,चोंथेरी चेशेंट. वेट'चैक'च\$चस'२**र्र**र'च'दे| चुट'सस'चक्रे<u>र</u>'रे'गस्ट'चर'ग्**र**सस| यहुन''व'ने प्रेथ''य'ने प्रेम होने प्रक्षित स्थाति । विद्यार के के क्रिया होने । यहन विद्यार के कि ग्रम्था,बैटल,र्ट्ल,येबुद्र,क्र.यं,नेरी रुष,ला,योच्या,श्रुट,लु,चुल,रचवा श्र,प्रेग,टूर,ला. र्गेुवायहर्षात्रहर्षा यह्यायायीति केंग्नर्था स्वयामी र्देश र्गन्थवायामस्या स्वया वर्भर 'इस'च 'वर्ड 'वर्ड 'थेस। दे 'दस' द्वादा है 'वर्सुर 'वर 'छ। स्वस्स 'दद' है 'दह' हैंद u4.∠c.) ₹. ξ. ₹.σ. α. γε. α. ۲.σ. α. α. α. ε.α. ε.α. α. κ.α. α. α. κ.α. α. κ.α. α. κ.α. α. κ.α. α. κ.α. α. α. α. α. κ.α. α. α. α. α. α. α. α. क्षेत्र'द्र्येत'द्रवद्द'दृद्ध'यात्रद्द'द्दा मासद्द्रव'मेस'द्दा वर्त्ते'स'यदः कै'रे'चबेक'र्के। श्रीय'न्यॅक'य'र्सेन्स'चबे'र्य'ण्यः। हेक'र्व्चे'न्स'नहे'सहन्ये,'८स। गक्षुंगशुक्ष ग्रुक्ष है प्यट इया पङ्का वक्त र्द्र व उ पदे रहे अ पदी रहा यो रहा ये प्रकार स्वापक्र वर्दर्या अन्तर्रिया वर्दर पश्चिता सक्र देशा श्रवा रेत्र के हे हैं हैं वा दर्श र्मुजार्वर म्रहर्म अहराम प्रमा के माद्र में देशस हर रहा सहिता हस. टक्कान, प्रकृति दिन्यं निकाकित किया है स्वाक्ष्म क्ष्री चित्रों। चित्रका क्ष्री चित्रका चित्



### DEM-CHOG TANTRA.

्रका रेता होस्य ख. घट्र अष्ट्रची हें हे. देता ठ हें र. भा

र्म्य सुग्र के राज्य स्थाप देश मञ्जूष सि

है परं.भक्र्यं.जेब.रग्नेज॥



#### 🛊 घरे.भक्र्ये.वी.वीस.ट्यीजी

२००॥ दयथ'८ हॅर' व्यं यदे सर्हेषा ने खुका ने दिनीय देविरा र्मशः हे दुःगा वः कुंचा दर्कशः व्याः । रचहः ची रचहः चीसः रचहः चुदैः व स्रमा चर्नेंच.क्रे.र.रंचर.४च.भ्रें.र.भह्र.तद्र। धि.भ.भक्र्या.ज.क्रेया.एक्ज.४४**।** र्यहर हेर जभारी के का कनिया हे जा व्हिर क्या करें अक्रवा ही खेल ही. <u>र्त्तुषाः वृहिरः दुःद्वदः यञ्जूरः वः ईवः हेदः। विदेवः क्यः वर्ड्डरः वाः भेदः</u> यहर्रायमा दरावीमाहेटाटे एडेंद्राची र्योजार्योद्राजार्यदास्त्रा तम्राचिरःक्ष्यःपश्चितःपरः हुर। दवेशःगरुः वोशमः हुः हुः ४८.मे.**भक्र्**ट.त.८८.। पोट्रे..भ.पश्चिभ.८८.। **वै**भ.त.पोट्ठेश.८८.। ₹.५.ट्रेज.**वे**.ज.स्वोश.त.४,४.८ च्रेश.तठ,६.४.८८.। शक्र्र.तठ. ल्.वेर.क्षप्रक्षेत्र्यर्वे.वेस.ज क्जाउड्डर.ज.भग्नातर,ठह्वायेस. त्तु . सूर्या स्तर त्यु हो . प्राहर . वेश स्तर . प्रस्त . प्रस्त . प्रहेर . हेर . ८ में द्व. बोट्टर. शक्ष. ट्रेट. तर्रका. तर्दार. ए व्हें द्व. क्टूबोका. क्ट्रशासर. वीका. व्या नासर हुँ र छ वर के र्वट व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व ब्रॅपिश महूरा सार्ट्र ता। ध्या उत्तर जा नाईसं

🕏 तर वार्का च च च च व व वी वो पर्व प्रश्नित् मुहस् है। द्या ५ हुँ र वर्षुभ्र.त.रेटा। वञ्चल.त.रेटा वर्षायग्रेर.ज.लकुर.तद्व.चर.वेद्रा इ.क्स. ♥몇년,톲석,⁴청성, <[즉경,다성전] 최,首,라성,취조성,지성,또도,여성,유시,여성,支신,다,복험성.</p> 17.42.21 सर्हेर सेंद्रा Aपस प्रश्नेया है सा सर है। **६वा**च्या विद्यापटा २ 🗲 र स्वरे स्वर् १५४ ख्राच्या ४ स्वया स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं है र श्रेरायवा सार्या स्थायांचरार्या। यर द्वरापारायरायश्चितस्य स्राह्म देशस्य <u>ત્ર</u>ીસ'ટીક' છે સ'વડવાવરા છું છે! દેવસ' અદુક' દું દક્ષેય સ' વ**રે કેક પ્રદ**્ધા **એદ**' युद्द'रुद'हे। अद्'देश'यीस'दे'रव'ती'हेदा। वह्युद्द'द्विर'तीर'तीर'दित्द्विर मुक्षायभू र.पद्र.रपिकाशी विष्ठा.लक्षांस्ट.वी.पधु। मुं.पधु। मृष्टाश्रमका.शर.मुक्षा चन्त्र पर्वे त्रदा वर्षे र ज्यार अपा १२ वे १३ पर र र वी द्वारा १ वेर र ज्या पर स्ट्रें न द्वारा श्रुवा क्षाद्भायक्वार्त्वः महिसाद्दाध्यम् यापुर्याद्दाहायम् स्रीतिसाद्धाः स्वापितः । सुन्यायिदरः हैद. त्रं द्रं क्वा. य क्रें र 'श्राच वे। शश्सश्राच वेर . ह्रं र ता च र र हे श्राच द च हे हे। च र र ह्र थ की. विषय के त्रादेश है। रेश पुष्का स्थाप । विश्वाप मुरे विषय के त्रा देश है। ¥્લા દ્વાનું ત્રોતાનું ભાજોવસ તત્ર તર્સું સજ્ઞાસ સાથે જ્ઞાન ક્ષ્યાન તાલું જ્ઞાના જો વધુ કુજ્ઞાના સ્થે. इक्षेप्रअन्त्रः। देग्रयः चर्गः ग्रेयः कुषः पर्चः चरे चरः चर्गः चक्किरः धरः च*्रि*श्चरः च*्रिश्चरः* च <u> ક્રુપ્તરા કરાત્રા અધ્યાતત્રા</u> જુરાળયાગુરાવાત્રા **વર્**ષ્ટ્રાવદાવરા<u>ન</u> **४.हर.**वस्त त्रेश्च त्र्याता हुन् न्दार्य त्रिक्य व्याप्त प्रहेश त्राह्म हुन् वाह्य धःभावदःब्र्रे ही रेपार्टेर अदेर्ह्यस्य प्रस्था देशस्य स्थान देशस्य स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स म.बेडेस.वचेशस.त.वंशतस.चुट.बैटस.तव.टट.लस.तरं.श.८ट.बे.वव.डेट.टे. हैं जस.

दश्यम् वा ग्रे प्रमानर प्रमेव प्रमान क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्मान स्मान क्षेत्र वा व विभानर वर् क्रिक् के निवाद क्रिक विवाद क्षित क्षेत्र वर्ष क्षेत्र क्षे महैस'वस'त्रेच| देदे'हे: 5| व्यार'वास'7'इ'द्दावडस'यरे मुखेरवहराहरे सा दमार्गेता ग्रे.के.में.में.सें.र.ग्रे.चर.री के.यमशाग्रे.स.त्ये.यमस.रटा लस.समस. दर् नर पर कर के कि के इस पूर्य प्राप्त क्या है र र्षा रहे साम तस क्या के बार् के हैं से च3.६.चे}स.८८.। जस.बक्षस.२८.तर.के.कि.चक्रुंट.थल। द्वास.चटचा.चुस.चेस. बर्दानद्राचर वर्षा वर्षे राष्ट्र में अराज्या वर्षे रानद्राचर की साम्बर्धर क्या रह त्री.केट. पि.श्र. इत्रांस.के.ट्रंट. इंट. ताबिटल. वर्गाल. टार्डेश. मे. श्रूट. ताल. के.व्रांश की.केंट. टार्सेल. वस्त्रभु :श्रम्भः उट् :ध्रमः याद्रप्रः द्वे दे :वृद् :याद्रमः याद्रमः याद्रमः विदः । दसः ર્ભે.પ્રાપ્તાણી જો.લા.પા.શો નાયણી શો.પા.ત.શો જાજા.સંધી જાજા.<sup>ક</sup>ેંધ વ્યાચારી મુરેલી વ્યાચાચાલા લે કે ફેં ફેં લાલા કર્મા હતા લાખ કે ફાવા મહાલે છે. मुबा, दु, दुवीशाना, चर्चा हुटा। जश, वशश, वटानाजा क्यू, विहै, वु, विश्व, हें, हैं, त्यदी क्यू, हैं। કૃ'નુંકુ' ફ્રું' ઘરા છે. ગુે'કુ'ન' ભ'ગુે' કુ'ન' ભાર્ફુ' દું' ઘરા છે. છા કે ખ'ક ખ'ર્કે 'ફર્મ'સ્ક. मैं दुंदि चप हैं हैं प्रत देसाय दिया कें स्रव है। व ना हा के ना है। बेस.१.४वस.त.<sup>ब</sup>स.४स.४४.८४८.लट.भक्ट्.१८.टाई.ट.लो टेट.क्र्स.ग्रे.<sup>©</sup>.धेवस.तस. वसस.२८.रू८.२.थ.त.जस.वैट.चडु.क्र.चडेरू॥ धेश.तडु.कू.चेरू॥ hर्.४स.४८. केर.तु.इ.के.न्.या.वच.वकेस.तर.वर्षस.जा वि.स.८८.वार्ड.च्.व.श.८८.त.इ.स.१४.८८.त.६

夫 લે...ક્રો લે.જત.સદ્ર. મેં.યમજાડ્ય.મદ્ર. ની નય. મેં.લે.વ.યજાય.ડુંડુ.લે.યજાં. क्या<sub>र्यु</sub>याच देरहेरन्, माञ्जुषाचाहेकाचकास**हर , ठटा। स्त्र**चास्तर, चे.चा क्रक्यार टाचील , रहेला ક્ષે.∃ુર્∥ ૮૮≍.જાદેગ,**દેળ,**થેલ.**છા**, રે્ગ,૮૯,ଘજ્લ,તજા,લા,જા,કૈ∡,ઘ,તા,લ,લ,જા,જા, જૂલ, दशसामञ्ज्ञासामहरू द्वाद्वाद्वा वासवा नियम्पार्वाचा हिन्या महराप्ता हिन्या हिन्य होर। कु'र्रायभ'यभ'यभारारवा'युद्धा रे'महोक्'रे'हेभ'मर'युद्धा घरेक्यार' ीय र रेपेय र कर है। महमस पहले मसया पर ख़ियां मां के से से में हैं। हैं। से से स्वाप श्रव्यानर न्या। इसाजर विश्वेश के सावर्ष तातु द्वाया वहूर द्वा साधि है राहै। यीक्ष पार्से हः पार्से गुक्ष न उहन् सं न्द्रोहः । को ज़ेंग भी भी हान मानुन्। अस १८० सा रहान दे हुः र्ट, श्रृष्ट्रं य. प्रसः। पर्टर, के. के. जा बोबबा हुए। क्रि. की की बुच्या हुए की आ पर्याप से हिंदे. सुःढे'य'रज्ञा देस'देस'मदे'यद्र' अय'च३८'चरप'चरे'य'केद'र्य'यर्'। देस' स.रेट. इ.स.चे.ज.?.बुब्ब.चे.बुक्त.चु.तथ.री श्रद्ध प्रीकाशकूत्र, बुत्र प्रकृते। ज्ञा बेशवर् वर्षात्रमार्था रवस्त्रीकेवाचीत्रवार्थात्रहर्मात्रहर्मात्रमार्थात्रमात्रीत्रमात्रीत्रमात्री શ્રુર્-દેશની કે. રુદા જે. વર્દ્દે છે. તાંડુક બેરેતા મે. જા. જા. જો જો જો જો કો. જો જો શ્રી જો. 월· 최 · 호를 그릇·때·a·점·남! | 형제·디제·글ㄷ·중曰·퀸·제지씨·디륏드·주제! 휣·전도. 🏅 हैस नृज्यसाय। 🔍 देट क्रिंपाय रेपावेद निम्मासाम श्रमसावर क्रीस हैदा क्रिस हैं दा तर. टबेर.वेश इ.चबुर.वच्चेशतात्रश्रश्न.वर.ब्रो.वश्चर.व.रशता. रही इ.चबुर. क्षेत्रसः नःवरःसः दर् ग्री-र्योवा र्वादर र्ये.स्वर्यसः वःश्वः चरः श्वः नः विद्या सः देन. त. प्रायाका माम्यात् वे हो। विसानासः तर निरम्भा से स्राया से निर्मानी न

육 디(木) ([[동다.5]][[동기고 대체의 라이 트웨스 16 등 18 이 대트 5 ] 국 1 월 7 : वहुन् पर्व दि नव केम पानि जिल्लामा मार में दे ते की सप्ति है ते की #도 (Sqr) 원도 'Q' 'Q. 조조 '다' 데드' ] 점' 조 '울' 중 중 중 중 '원' 전 현' 위 로 '윤' 주 주 (씨드 전 ' 디트 a.र22री सदसामें स.मी.रे.हे.रट.चंडुंथ.सी श्रुच.रंजूरं.ज.ट्र.चंडिंग.सामु हुस. सम्भाद्धाः प्रदर्भ द्रभव । देश व केंद्र देश व केंद्र । अव व केंद्र । व सावाय दर्भ हुं सम्मान समिति । वेबापवाद¶ेवा वर्षेदा∰ाञ्चाहरूबाचा<u>ल</u>्यसाञ्चाहरूबेटाहवा — ₹हा रहा हाचरे से नवाहण वर्षेत्रात्रेयात्राचा वृद्गार्थयम्बद्धान्यदेश्चित्रावानेत्रात्राकाषात्रात् द्विराचीः 多州、田子、第七、美、文生、製工村、東七、町美七、町、 もれ、古豆と、 美は、七ど 引む、五、大は、 वार्ययापरासर्ह्याः जेसावरामस्यानु महिवारामस्यायाः । विषयाः स्याना विषये हैन 매러:사'의'ŋ국'③'덕주줘! 루'=['커'독'!의'頁도'[E'조'&F-) 놓도'본국'도릴의' पर्वर परे गा है। यह विभेष वैया बाद हुन यह परिता देश बाद सह वि मी क्रेर मीवा व्राप्त वा व्रेवाचा प्रवास सम्बद्धी । मेर ह्या प्राप्त । द्वाचा बेर्'ड प्रभूपये पुरेष् में प्रभूष प्राप्त करे इक्षाय है। हि हिंद ने पार्ट हुई खु: है। व्यापदेशकु:कै:रावसामाना वयमा कै:उपपराधिराया हैन। वेसायहरू माल्याब्रम्यावरे कुरा मार्श्वाच्या है। हर प्यमावाकुलाम दे द्वावर या उत्दर्भ बेसायन्यायुक्षायार्टेन्द्रम् अन्यदायो द्रियामानसायुक्तसा ।देरपुरा वै.स.इ. चे बेट. चु.इस.से. व्रू.चर. चलराडेटा। सेश.चवस.सटस.चेस.बरस. कर.रेटी वी बेट पर दे वेश च के प्राय के स्वाय दे दे साथ है च बुद दे स्वय के प्राय है जिस्सा है जिस्सा है जिस्सा है जिस्

축 용다. 및 궁·디지 등·육· · 근생·비원회·회실학, 및·육외점 | 라다운다. 본 · 도생·외투스. मु दे प्रश्चर प्राप्त देवा प्रमान है स्वर्थ कर देव के प्रमान कर के प्रमान के प्रमान कर के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान कर के प्रमान के प्रमान कर के प्रमान के प्रमान कर के प्रमान कर के प्रमान कर के प्रमान कर के प्रमान कर के प्रमान के प्रम <u>द्विश्व वासुत्र। सं संर पहत पंर वाह्य पर पत्री। स्टब्य क्यार्थ संस्टर्ग पर्य हो।</u> द्य. थ. प्रट. तर्. ट्यूच. लकूचे. विश्वेषा अटल. वेंश. थत. ट्यूंट. जल. हें स. तर् सार्टा वसा वक्षा प्राचाहा इ.इ. ह्यामाम्मूया हुव प्राचा इ.इ.हूवा सी लेखे. \$ wel | we.th \$2.2 dse. az.a3| \$a. 244. 2d. 2e. de. az.a3| दैव" केव" देवाया अर्डेवा" केव" यें 'पी। । ५२४" केवा 'पीर" ५ "पेंट" या पा। हैव" रे' हैट" दै र्मः हैनामा हैनामानमान्यान्त्राम्नामान्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्य शद्र, द्रमास, क्रथ, रचा.म.जा हे, यह, चासह, हाना, नासीमा द्रभ, सह, क्रु.स. खेंस्योबेट्या जस्मी, इयंस्यामकूर्येक्ष्ये प्राचा हूंस्याताबस्याप्टराहेब्यात्रास्थी लट. र्वाक्षेरार् बाहर वर वज्ञा अर्द्धरायदे वसा ग्रह्म हे वसा वज्जी विहाह्स्य के स्था है। ञ्च-अर-अर्क्ष्या ।रुअ-स-चर्चा-यीय-मक्षेर-मधीय-दश्चा अयय-रुक्णाुक्-छी-र्द्रक-छी-धुर-। तर्वात्त्रेसर्क्राताः सञ्जसान् इतः। सामञ्जयाता क्रमसा तर्वा त्याचार्ये साम्बंदा तर्वा, क्रमसः चर्ना नीसः र र्वेत्रा र चुनसः सः भुक्षः र चुनसः र वृत्तः नेदः । स्रास्यः र सः सुद्धः बर्यायार्वेता विधायकावस्यार्देत्कमा <u>वि</u>रायराच्चेत्रायाम्बरावदेखेरा सदसः मुसः हुसः ८८:८वो.०८५ वा १६व.६.वटवा. हु. श्रुपसःसः सह। स्वा ८ हूरः निष्ट, इंग लालीवर, ठर्जे.ला र्वाट्ट, ज्. चेशिय, जे. पर्चा, केट, क्या चित्र, ज. धेच, चे. सैयम. श्र. श्रह। रतर, यू. रतर, जू. रेयर, के. जू। वेट. १ व. श्रमम. रतद्र, यर्थ.

복 출<. 명 · 교소. 대소. 라. 세도. 됐고, 스 디文 네 · 호리. 대소. 다스네. 홍, 레디서 유. 어망! है। रु भारप्या हेन्स र्यय वें क्या वर्षेर सार्ट हेट हर्ट हर्ट हैं नसा। सुट कृषा स्रोधास द्यव द्याना स्रोदा । वससा स्ट्यादना वा दर्ना स्थान द्रेला वदना है, रें या. ठंड, थें या. घंडेंट, ही हि, ही र.च हे या. छंट, ठा. वंथ तर रा टंड, क्ट्य. 🛐 र. बाब्रेस. छर. सा 🔰 .चे. ३.च ब्रेस. जवास. तर्रा चार्चें हो। 🤘 स. जव. वर्षे श. चार्ट्र र. सस्तर्भाष्ट्रम् व्यास्टरी द्रथा श्चिमश्ची स्थूरसद्याचेना वेशा थरा स्थाप्त **વા કે ફેં**ક <del>વે . વા</del> સાથે કુક અને કું મેં જું કું વા કો <u>કે</u> માર કહે 'ઢે' વા વા ફાર્મ ક્રું.ફે. વ.તુથ, કે.ક્રાંકા હેબ. ગબ.વહોત્રબ. ધબબ. હ.તો્રે∠. બ.તોજી. ફેંચ. ધબો श्रिण.डेद्र. इंचील. टंट. चंद्रल. नंद्र. हेट. ज्.टंट.। क्ट. मी. तथ. वीश्रेण. हेथे. नंश. मीट. तत्रेर.जा ची. बीज, बी. देर. तथ. चटेचे. १६.। व्येटन. रचेर. बीच. वीचा श्रृह्मेंद्र. इतास कु. शबर विभागमा बाद रवा भार उर्जे वाद रवी वा शब्र ह्वा सामिश्व रहे वा सामिश्व राज्य का स्वाप सर. ५ ७ ४. ५ १ । वेश. मशेट. पश. पंग्रेगश. केंटश. थश। ४ ट. मो. हैग. त. भू. मी. दश. यर ' श्रु' हुम्' कस' २ वॅक्' हे' हैश' वाधियाय'म्पसं सु'यो'नेस 'ग्रै' के रहा। 5.4.ngx.±x. dx. daz, gel @. de, S.A.L.E.E. 2.E.2.av. 8.4.2.4.2. थ.ची-.धू..भी. $^{2}$ .तु..बे.ही बुन.त्मट. त्मट. पहूर. तन्न.ह्य. न.सि.न. थेली तन्न. 중대화·원· 디3독'의 다른독'의 사람 '의 월드' 돈' | 독' 취취 및' 취취 및' 무디라' 콘디워' 퀸터 제' 및 제' 포드' हैर, ह्रेंट, नर, ब्रैंटका त रे. टट. लश ,संट, हव, त्रोंका, हें द्र, डे.रे.यो. सेवा, वर्ड, वोड़ेश, त. व्ययः रदः च ३ सः हिदः सु सः तु । र तु वा २ विषरः गु । क्षा केटः च । वी । क मा है सः रदः च ४ सः सः र होता सः

幸 त.वा सदमाम्स.रदानिदाक्यासमस.रततातसमस.वरास्तानुतरा मृत्वेदे दया सर. हुरा क्षेट्र। व्यासमा स्था का पहूर तथा हुर की सा हूं पा सर प्रमुखाया है। वट.रे. उहिमासद्र, रहूसामविद्री हे. केर. ब्रच. सद्र, रूभा कुमाश्च वेशसासर श्रह्म 2 , बार्थेबी तर हो हो। ही. शका जा "चेता बोटा क्षा हिंदा दे कहिये, कोचेबाता संशक्ता ठर् रहा |र्यव पॅर्टा |र्यव प्रेंड्राया वस्त्र वर्षे देश विषया गुहा विषया च मुद्दा मुद्दा मुद्दा मुद्दा मुद्दा मुद्दा मुद्दा निद्दा मुद्दा दिदा मुद्दा के दिदा मुद्दा मुद्दा के दिदा मुद्दा मुद् वर्श्वेदसः वर्षः स्वः स्वः द्वः १८। हे.२ त्राःर्शकः र्द्रः हिरः ही हेट.क.लट.रमः हेनसः सर गुरा म्या हे सं यर देश सम् हो। देश वर्ष हु म्या है स्वा के साम हिसाम तर देश रहा । वर है जिर हैं। रहेल पह है। रहे हैं ने વશુગા જેમ ગરૂ. ભાર્લા ૧ . જેમ વાર કર્યા હેમાં તેમ તમા વર્ડ રે. કું કિંદે તમા જ ૧ र्स्त 'दट'। वेस द्वितसामवेस माद्रा हिंद मुस्य द्वर यर से छ होटा दस हम, ८८.ठचाका.सु.मै.मे । ८.तेका.का.सूबीसात्तर.ठग्रू.ठबीर.मू । जुसामि.सु.मु.स्यार.स्थ. तर. चर् .चन् देश.ज.चन्त्री.वन्त्र.चन्त्रीयंत्र.त.वश्य. १८८८ रहा देतर. इ. ८८। वत. उ.द्वेर. भावभव. १८. भुँचा घटना त. मुथ. मुभा टूपवा होना रतना हे : रामा चर्या था रच चार र अर्दे र हिया। विश्व थव राम सुरु। पर्वे सा व्यक्ष्या के. है. व्यवा व्यान्त्रा के. चेया के. व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः हेवा तः रूटः हेवा तः वस्या उदः वश्चेवाया

🕏 तीस.मु.ज.वसस.२८.वीसत्राचरेचा सदस.मेस.र्ट.जेट.क्च.स्प्रस.र्टाज.वसस. <u> इत्.रेटा रेतर.पू.रेटा क्रा.रब्रेर.श.वशक.वर.पट्रशकूबो.बु.इश.तश.</u> **घर्गः अः धे**सः सरः तस्रसः होतः। युः गुवा द्वैः वदेः <u>स</u>्ता त्वः सर्वः रतः द्वः सदेः दर्भस'न्त्रीस'न्नी'रस'पञ्चेषस'यस'यद्ग'क्स| व्र'सस'प्या'पुर'ने'ने' मिमानाश्चराचराचस्रस्त्रेदराधीरानाबुदरादी देवसाक्षेत्रेचरादेवराक्षाक्षा हैद्वराचिसा वह्रदायर वस्त्रस्य । व्यानिसादववाय दे॥ दे दस्राक्षे वाहे द्वाव हे हिसासे हिमामी बुंदाना श्व.शद्र.श्चेतश्व.पद्र.पं.बु.स्.ल.स्ल.थना श्व.शना सू. त्य.हे.शु.स्.श.श.श. सर्भु 'अ'इ'च'अ'र्फे 'देस'म्सुट 'देट'ओ'ऍन'अवॅर'चन्द्रन्द्रन् | रट'दी'शेष'य्द्रसम्हेस'स् भ'वश्चेर'या। है'रु'ग्'र्यथ'रेट'र्ख्रि'है। श्रेय'२३र'यर'द्रे'पहेंद्र'यर'यर्द्रा લું 'વલ' વશ્ચ પુરુ' શર્વદ' વશુર'વા ર્દે 'દે વે' શ્રેગ 'દે' 'ગું ક' હોવા છેં 'વહું 'રે'કા અપ્યાદ ' માના મારા કુંક કુંચાન માને દ્વાના ભૂતમાં છે. જો મદા ઘુંચા કું માના કુંચાના કુંચાન खुमा है र ह यहिन है स से हा द्यार में द्यार के द्यार से दे यह सा दे मुल दहर ભાજનું ત્વું લિંદુ : ફ્રેંચા દે જ સામાજ સાર્ટ કે માજ સાર્ટ માંચા વદ્યાં ફેર્ ક્રિયા દર્દે જ સામાજ સામાજી સામાજ સામ સામાજ र्गुवावर्षर। वापवयानुहाक्यार्भुवयार्भुवयाः स्थापर्रं प्रमुक्तरान्त्र गुरै है। व्यव प्राच प्रवासिक प्राची वेश निस्तान से हैं र मुक्त प्राची है से प्राची प्राची प्राची है से प्राची प्रा यर्व हेर तमार भे वित वर्व मे रिवर है वर्षे र दे नहूंगा हुम वर्ष वर्ष महर्ष

के च.चह्च.वसी चट्च.श.श.श.स.२.२.८४. म्.कु.इ.डी नर.स.४८.१ हे.सह. ब्रैन्थ.वसस.२८.पेश.सकूर.न.र्डे. कूर्यंत्र.ग्रेत. सकूर.नर.तसम.पुट.। बंदू.त् द्र. है चीता कि प्रता उत्ता है, मूं, शह्मता मानविद्युषि स्वोत्ता विभाव विभाव स्था प्रता विद्या स्था प्रता बशश.२८.ग्रीश.शकूरी प्रमे. चुन्न.पहूरी सिंग.बंदुल.धे था.ऐब.चू.कर.ल्य.तना <sup>2</sup>નેમાત્રાત્રદ્દ્વતાત્રત્વસાર્ત્ઞા દ્વયમાં ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષાર્થા કુષ્યાના કુષ \*제대·경·경도·디· 소렷제·디제·도도·리·황토·투조·영대제·주제 황토·미경·환·리·제임소·저조· 5'5'માં'ફું'ફું'ઘરા ટ્ર'ના'કે'ફું'ઘ'સફ્રુ',⊼'વું'ફા હ્યાં'દફ્રેન્ટ્રે'≭'ઢં'કે'ઘે'ફું'ઘર' बुंदाच.८.१५८.इत्यस.स.दुर्थ.कुंस.चर्चचस.धस। चर्ष्ट्रश.हंथ.८८.ल.के.स.सत्य.स.गुर्मा वर्ष्ट्रभाव्य पर्दे त्वा हैव हो सा है वस्ता विसावश्चर हिया से हिंद से विस्ताव हो स्वाप्त वस्त्र वस्त्र वस्त्र व स.ट्र. हवास.प्रे. रवद. ह.। द्र | र. थस.ट्रवे.सड्. रवद. व्. विद्रः सड्. हुर। वरवे.रद.। दश. र्थता.वी.वीमाना.वी.की.समा.विटमाताद्र, एट.जमां तर्मार्टा वि.चट्र, हेट.टे.हैं, जमा इ.इ.है.व्यातात्रक्षातात्रका.ठ्टा टल्लूसाझससा.द्यावससा.दर्.मु.इ.य.वीसा विटावर्टसा मालस्युन्यर्भेर्याः ह्रेन्यां म्यान्विनायुन्याम् स्टिह्यद्याप्राच्यास्य ब्युद्राया प्राथायानी र्हेद्राया मी मुन्तुना द्वार्य द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा मुद्रा महेमामंतरान्यमातान्दा। द्रवात्रुक्तावविदायवान्द्राखात्तराक्षा सर्ववायरास्त्र हेटा

🙀 🗠 🍕 प्राप्त रहेशे 🕹 देवद हिस है और में हुँ राज्य पुरा हूँ स्थापर हियस है साह स बस.वैद.चट्र.के..चत्रेस.वस। रगुवा.च्यूर.जे.वे.वरसाव। छेट.गुस.चट्या.वा.च्यूर वर्षेत्र.रे.वेश्रवाष्ट्रमावेश्रवाचायेचातमा वर्षु च द.रेवेशाविश्वाचात्रमाचात्रीकी देव,वर्दे,वर्द्धमार्थशानोटर द्वेप,यंत्री वार्द्ध, पूर्या हु किर विवेश त. त. सूर्वाश त. र्टा ब. मूर्यन्त्राचनु. व्यवश्री, शवरा क्षू. यहं. डे.स.स. डे.म् ३.हैं। ब्रग्न वंशेट. ब्रेट. येश. ततु. क्सार्यात्म्भूर। हेट. यू इ.स्था. र हेर. भाराधुसाई. ह इ.सी. जुरी स्तर. यू.रट. रख. ब्रॅंडर अ.क्ष्यसः ग्रेस च्या. देस च्ह्रां ह्ये. शङ्शसः शक्षाः ग्रेस च्योगसः चश्चर ३८: शक्र्राः दवट'मी&'कुद'देस। ट'अधेवा'णव'ळद'मट'। दे'अ'वरस'ठर'दम्। श्रे'मर्कुर' तस.रवे.च वेंथ.त.धु.सुवे.रवट.ह् । हुट.विवे.हैं.जश.ट्र.वर्ड्श.तस। सटस.पेस. बशस.१८८.थु.पर्सूट.तद,थरातस.धिय.टॅटस.ता हिटा.धट्र.स्.थरा.ठीस.वा.हुस.तस.चट्या. श्री पर्हेंद्र पर गुरू पा दे दिया वी द्वर हो। दिद साद सास साम केंद्र दसा करे हिन हो हो। भे.ब्र.र्वा दश.च्याप्य.व्र. श.व्र.क्र.मे.व्र.ज्य.च्यारा श.वर्षेर.तप्र.रद्यः विवाह्यातराव तथार्थ। दे । पराह्राया दे । पराह्राया दे । परावा विवाह्या विवा थ**सः देतः दः इः%** वीसः सर्द्धः यः शसः देतः हेतः एतुः हः वृतः सेरः देतः देतः हे नदः देवाः मि.चड्डरता त्येत्राहर.कुर.कुल.स.स्ट.कुर.तर.रश्चायावया विषयावश्चितानीय वश्चत्राता रेवद्य, श्री. देशका जा बाहूजा च. चरेव. तथा हो, देशका ग्रीया अटका में स. वेषसानुवारतायव्यवस्यायो ५७.वुन्द्राटारावर्श्वराष्ट्रीवारराज्या द्रवाराद्रारा खुका क्रिके हेट में अवर् । अर प्रेडिंड अर हारा गुर के में मायमा दार हमा गुर देव हे दे

육 소경=:독실,원,리,러워,경=:미강,본법,택본,톍,덫도,ਧ본최,살점| 독,억,흥군,ڷ위,비강, &अ:र⊐≍:चञ्चर 'खेश:वश्रयंकर'वार'। दें'यः'वश्रयंकर'रवा। देव'द्रवे'रखेट'ध्व'ोुस' द्यु'मञ्जुर'य' है' शुरे 'द्य='हें। |द्युथ'चरे 'कें' थस' देर 'दर्धस'यस। सहस'क्स'क्सस' द्वर हुरू 'दर्जे स्टेश्नेजे, 'देशतास बीय, स्टेशता स्टीय, स्थेय, वेशतास स्टा, धेर, हुरू, कुर् उन्नेद्राज्यानु हो से स्वार पुराया था अर्देर विद्या कि स्वार हो । स्वार हो । જુરારાત્માં ભૂરાવાનધના મેરા જાગમાં જેરારદા કુધાલ્યા ત્વેદારંગ (ગિર્દ્રના garāarun anniā|| 육 ||ˈ૫০ː 戊ː a à ˈːɛːːː�əə| - 씨 ː [리] 라마시 드리 - 씨 [ [ [ - ] ] - [ - ] वस'यर'स'हुँ" मीस'स'त्र'यावस'दर'रयमासर'रसर'म। धर'स'रहाद्वैवातु प्रहेतुः त्ता त्युमः वृत्तः दूरः दूरः चरः दश्चेत्रः वसः वात्रमः चुरु चीमः वद्यसः वा राज्यो शुक्रमय वाया सेवाव प्राप्त वाया श्री वा वरे राम स कुबावसबाठरारी है राजारसबारसस्यासका राज्या राज्या है है एवट यक्तरा ક્રી મગરું શેવા હેમ ર્ફાદ્રાસા મૂં ક્રીકે ત્યાં માફે તાકે શ્રી ભાકે ત્વેક. हेर्दै-ई-र-स-माला-हैं। बुकानकार्यटाः हतानु , इर-रन्त्री , श्रर् , रन्त्री , श्रर् , हिन्त , व्यक्ष निहः च दे. ₹. इ. जर्मा ना चोलशानर विशेषाता के हा विराध विद्याता है ला सूर्य शतार विषय वर्षे राजशान श्चिषा बसमा उद्देशीया । द्वारा बसमा उद्देशी । दूर देशवा है स्प्रेर समा देशी स्पर्धे । स् बुद्र-रचट. इ.। ।शत्रुधतद्र, इ., तका. ठ्र-रच्ला तका का का के अव १४० १ ५८ १ रचनी. श्रद्भी देशतया श्रद्धेर दंद्यातय। अग्रद्धात द्याव माजा श्रुमाया। ४८: हेर द्र र द्याप क्षेर्'तुं'र'र्वेर'युर'म'थ'अर्केर'वसा दें'हेवे'र्वद'वं वा दर्दर'क्षस'रण चर्रानेसाम्बद्धायुर। क्रांक्रराकृष्याप्तरा। व्दार्मपाकृतिस्पर्दायप्तराद्धायाय

¥ 대기'대체회'정| ¥ |WE'를도'대한'EE'에제'지도'비'라회제'(도') 중 이'다! 추'에제' द्रभः भ्री भृत्योक्षः कद्यःसः जन्न। द्रवः क्रिं र श्रुचः श्रुचः । श्रुचः यो द्रवः स्थाः विद्याः स्थाः स्थाः स દા**સ**. ત્યુસ, દેસ, જૂવાં, શું, તા. ૧૮૯. શું.સ. તાર . ૮ જીવાં સ. વેલ. તપે શ. તાં શેલ. તું ચે. તું સ. તાં ધ તાં તા **द्वार वे क्षेत्रस्य ज.व**र्षज, च.चेरेच, तस्र के. ट. १४ मा च.च. ८ ट. ४ . १०। ८ द्वेर . **स. गी** थे. क्री मेथारवादनुष्यानुष्टेयावर्षेराचन्या विदानुयानुष्यानुष्या देशह्याहास्या **क्व.भक्ष्**यं.वे.वेक.वस.चहुरी चहुं.वर्डे.ल.डुस.नला रचः.ह्स.वें.र्द्रथ.क्र्र.वंच. य**.वे.प.ल**ब.वे.ट.चप्र.ट्रे ज.पे.जम.त.वे.स्थ.तर.वे.स्ट.त.ट्रेम्.ज.प.जो के.ज.स्वे.स. समन्तदाराञ्चर। असावसमारुराजारा। द्रैासावसमारुरार्जा र्रकार्यर द्र्या तस्य-देवे.च भेष.त.ते दे. देवह. ह्या वि ह्र्यस.श.इ. १५,०स. द्र. उ ह्यूस.तस.सहस. पीस. वशक्ष. दर्द्र, द्र्रें श्रीदात्र पुरक्षात्र का अध्यात्र का अध्यात्र व क्रु विकाश का विकास का अध्यात्र का  $x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$ **द्वा**रचा ४२.वेर.तथस.बैरा वे.च.बैव.त.र≿। **द्**थ.लूर.बैव.त**७**.रहस.रैव. ĮŪ.기★,□જજા.♥|| ★ hnt.št.,기၄,tt.,제에 ★t.由,왕જજા.흠, 네쉬,스/夫★,젲,특,甴/જ. सर्वःतालस्वर्धस्यः द्वरःसर् दः सर्वि द्वारः वे दिरः देवः द्वारः देवः द्वाः व्यस्यः क्रमास्तर, भारतार्मे र तदार रहेवांसार समावर सावस्था स्थित होत हो सावस्य सावा विद्यार होते. दशसाचान्त्रियायाप्त्रियायाया क्षादादशसानुस्य क्षेत्रित्रात्रित्र क्षेत्रित्रात्रात्राहित् વૈક્રમાં શુંજેન્દ્ર'તા હતા અફેલે 'તારફ શુંલ્વવા દેવે મેં દ્રેં દેવા છે ત્વે તે વે वब्रेद्राम्नेव्याप्रदावेसाद्वाप्ताप्तुराहे। यद्वापाद्वाप्तास्याप्ताप्तास्याप्तास्य सम्बद्धार्वस्रुर् स्यावसम्बद्धारा द्वास्यावसम्बद्धारम् क्रम्यस्यक्रम्

सः भः मृषः वससः ठर् 'देशः चरः 'द्रैटः स्पर्टर् 'ग्रुः देशः चसः श्रुवः 'द्रैटसः म। **हैः दः दसः स्थः** सः 역·용자·의회 도도·용도·축제·의도·경도·제본도·경·도도·대취육·동·경·조·대·대표조도·육점 최도· को र्वट विवा पहे क्षित र्वा। पहिष्य मुन्द्र के विवास के स्था के द्रया पर 'हेदायहूर'मुँ 'रेह्स खैवाह्य तर वसमास्त्री ह्रया तर हरी है।।हेरस्य. युर् र्रः ब्रु'च रे 'हेर्रः रु 'र्र्रः वी' सेसस्य है 'यस' हैं 'हे र्र्ग र' में 'है 'वीस' सर्द्रायायस । इ.इ.अमस.र.१४८,२४८, प्र.इ.इ.४८,४३८,८३५,८१ वि.म.१८,३१४४,४८,४८,५८,११८,४ तर. दृगमः, थला विश्व विश्व विश्व दुवै विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विषय । प.च?च.तथा क्ष.ट्.थ्रथत.ग्रेला ८ ट्र.ट्.लच्याच्रेय.वशव.२८.ट्री **हे.ट्.म.**ट्रज. धुन'क'नकस्य ऍर'ग्रैस'गुट'के'क्न'कु'बटा के'रु'**न'र्सव्य'वर्व्य'इनस**'यक्का तत्र बन्दा वेश वशत वर्ता है. बैबेश वोड़ेश से मेरे तह जानेस है. हे. हैं है 다'== 4.9 회 회도, 회, 보는, 때도, 로, 흥, 현 경, 독, 통, 생위점, 손터 승, 전, 환, 전, 통성, □ 501.9에서·됐|| 육 ||'따드'리도'라' 도도' 3 ' 라리'황토' 5 ' 도도'레' 라파전' & '따라' ₹ '문' & '레래' म स्थाना व्यवस्थान स्थान स होर्'चर'र्श्रेन्स'द्रस्य पदस्य'नसुर्भं हुर्नुस्य पद्भवसंय्य स्वरूपे स्वरूपे स्वरूपे स्वरूपे स्वरूपे यायह्यासम् दयदायी क्षादाक्षमस्य हेसा विदे याद्राहरू माहा हे दायाद्राहरू ₹'ग| दय' २५६ र.स.दे. दे.श.री £.5४. ८६ हे. द. द. द. १८०४। हे.त.त.श्रवाहा 툿시처.날기 속도해.15.위신.炎시전.엄지.오겠다.다닌데 LLG.네.난고.엄제.오겠다.봇년!

इटा मुर्वेद्रायर श्रम् मे हिन्दा विद्याय दुर है साम्याय दटा। श्रुवेद श्रमे हे पा **सः रयः। तरः वाहेसःसुः क्षेर्**यदे र देः दं र ईस्सः यदे र श्रुप्यसः यहेस्सः दस् 5.लट.र.के.वे.इ.स.म.च्यूराम.च 소리는,도, 11 등 | 소, 보세, 전환이, 현리, 레이 라마, 다, 모, 맛, 맛, 첫리, 다 말, ..... 소리는, 다 됐 소, 다. क्षेत्र'थर्'ग्रुप्र'केष'ई'हे'र्क्चेच'८वॅर्'के'र्च्चाचे'र्दे ठ'र्'व्येर्थ्य'च'वठव'रुख्। दवट'हेवस' देव, प्र. प्र. कु इ. हो, श्रुप्त के विकास कर के स्वास के कि स स.<sup>क</sup>्रै.जस.्ट्र.इ.र्रेच.त्र.<sup>क</sup>्रीस.भङ्घ.त.जस.ठ्ट. प्टॅ्स.अथस.८४. वशस.२८.ऄु.ट्र्य.वेस 평자'교통제'여시계8제'통'교통제'리'대체'자ニ'를도'록'라'교조:'Bo,'전| 뭐'제쪽제'존주'전'록'란' *रद:द्वैज:वे.जद्वे.*त| **जीश.ज.**जर्जेंदे.त| शक्य.दद:दंगु.जैदे.जवर.च| इ.इ.इथस.स.स.स.इ.स.इ.च. व्याची रदःदेव प्राष्ट्रका च मृत्यार प्राप्त प्राप्त का महिला महिला है। द्वार मी श्रुप्त अस्य ठर प्रीस ८द्र.र्.स्टस्य,प्रांत्रत्रस्य,२८.ज.सूर्यास,न,इंग्रास,८८,च०स,नस,जय,ल,ल,योतस,लर,ई,ई. કુૈકાત્રસાર્થના પ્રાવવાચારા ત્રોરાચારા કુંચાલા કુંચા કુંચ वाबदायुः मेर्नावरचा हुरी द्राष्ट्राहेशसा श्वाचरचा त्रात्राह्या। ब्रान्तावान हेराचा स्टाना चिद्राद्व्यायसार्यः वी सेसस्य वुवास द्वाहारदा। ०८ दे है स्वा ० कुर स्वा था स्वासायसा हुवाचु नर्वित दुवाचु के द्वा के दार दे के दे में कि दे में के दे मे के दे में के दे मे रतः तबुर् रणायते खुषसाइदाया ह्येर्यार्यसाचेर्यस्य विद्या हेस्य विद्यार होता

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🍄 देस'च' च रे दे देवेद प्रनेमस'च हेर्' भेद हो। के खें बुं हे र मे द्वारी हैं द सह सह २.व.च.२.च्र.व.च.त.त्र.क्षे. हॅ र.वे.त.व्री ध्रिष्याचीक्षेत्र.वे.व्र.वेल.व्रुट.क्षे रतत्त्र. ह्यं स्प्यं देयं तरी दात त्राप्या चर्टर क्रूवां आये जात प्रशासिका क्रूटा ब्रूट हिन् अर्ह्ना. में हेर्बे सत्ता लाया हेस वासिट होट लिट चर्चे प्रयो रचिता सिट चर चर्च राष्ट्र हो। हि. कैर.श.सर्.अंसर्.में.र्मेवार्ष्ट्र.रे.तेस.नर्.रेतट.ब्रा अंस.में.र्र.स.रचा चम्रेर.नर् इशन, तम् शन, विकास व में विकास व में विकास कर हैं। व विकास कर हैं कि सम्बद्ध के स्वाप के स्वाप के में विकास के तिभान दु.रवद्राह्नी है दिख्यानीयद्रार्वाह्याने रूथे देशे शक्रेता हैता थेरी र्हेच'य'क्रुवस'सेर'क्रुवस| ५यथ'है'२|वॅर'ऋं'वदे'वदे'सर्हेग| कु'सेर'यंर'है'शुग्सं' है'के। अर्जे ब'ये द'यदम 'जै' अर्जे ब' अर्हे द' हेपा। वदम 'हे द' हे' 'कुं द' हे 'कुं वदा। मार्डे. वृत्त, यदेवा ग्रीदः दुः उद्दरः त्राहूरी जेषूरः यः उद्धा कुः कूष अष्टः दे। कुः यः श्रीयक्षः क्षेर्'यर्ग'थ'र्क्केनस् वेस'थर्गम्स्रंभ'ग्रेंथ'य'यर्ग्न क्स गर्दे ह'न्रिंग्स'थ'० व् मुख्यायहूरे, १८८। चर्रे, १४ म. मेंथे के अम. पर्यंत्र में विषया विषया है। चर्मा के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के म र्दान्त्रेस.स.भूर.ता अय.तीस.क्षेत्रस.तर.हेर्यस.तद.चट्र.चट्र.व्यूस.ट्र.चहुप.यंचेर्यस. मा बसला ठर दार्गीया ना चेवा री हियाला है याला कर हुए। दी वाला दा दे वाय लाहे या वेदै दश्यानस्य प्रवस्य प्रस्ता विष्यु है 'ईव्य है 'वह प्रस्य प्रस्य है हा । श्री स्रम् ० दे よくよって、ま、気、ないな」とか、変山、おく、一当に、変な、で、島」 しかが、あ、まな、ホ、大が、美山か。 34 adata der dariat. 34 g. 82. 1. 5. 5 22. 2 der 34 ge. करे. अंत. थु. रेवट. वर्भेर. वा रु. वबुथ. रे. थु. जेट. क्व. शंशता चडट. व्रूत. वे. ख़िर. 

🕏 चत्रेष. चत्र. १ वेद. वेष. तत्र. १ वेष. त. व्याचा स. वेष. वेष. वेष. तथा स. व. वेष. वेष. वेष. बेर-रु:च ्रेंबशवा छर हें यह सुनैः वेशवद नसुम वहें र देशके स्थि हैं वीश मई टाम्प्निस थे.जा बेटा कैवा में अध्यामें र्मेज र्षेट्र देन सरावद रवटा हवा हन. बीदेश्याद्या रुढ्याच याचायाद्यामा अदसाहिद्द्यमायरे सुरे हेरारे द्वेयायर्दे र 5ु-पुक्ष-धर-प्रवक्षक:ऒ॔ॖॏवाबद-पदे-द्वाद-दे-॥ 💝 ॥२े'क्क्य-वेक्ष-र्याःखे-वेक्ष-ग्री-द्वाद-वी-र्द्र पुरुष हुवाहुवाहुवाहुवा हा साम हो हो ने प्राप्त में हा स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त में स्व वास्त्राचर्द्द्रहर्ष्ट्रेत्रे ग्रेस वर्ष्यवस्था रहास्त्रेत्रेवा वीस वद्रस्टेवा स्वाप्त तर.रेश्रेशंत्राताता वि.शब.र्या.श.ज्यात्त्राती.रं.ड्.लयी.श्रूर.त्रीथ.वी.बाटचंत्रा त.चबिर.क्षे कि.सू.उ.ट. यू.ले.स.से.क्रा विश्वर त्यम.चट.च.क्रीय.त.सू। यमता.गीय.टे. थुन<sub>िकी</sub>.ब्राट्स| से.लुका.बे.शर्.अकूर.तर.कील। द्रुका.चश्चट.कथ.कथट.य.रेटा। इ. कसारेना सारेसा ५५२ वे नुष्यक्रियासे ससा अपना हिंद है हैं वा पीवावसा है। જીવાદું કું ફ્રાંવલ ૧૬૦ સુત્રા કેંગ્યુસ ૩ ૧૬ માં અને કેંચ સામાં કેંચ સામાં કેંચ સામાં જેવા છે. वबरा है केर.रचार.व. रूपादी इस.चसिरस.व.इ.लथ.२। है केर.चसिरस.वडू. रुमाळेगाळेगाळा । भार्याचरणाके क्षा अर्थे । । मुर्यं अर्मा मुख्ये क्षा अर्थे । स.सकूर.तर.१४५ क्ष.ची.ची.ची | विश्व.वथ.वथ्य.तस्य.तस्य वि.स्.र.र.ची.स.क्स वर.स. हे. ह. १ . १ १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ . व १ ₹'≩'લગ'ઍંઽ'વાલગ'વઽ'૬ઐગલ'૬! શ્રુ'વાલુ⊏'લુગાલ'૬⊏! વાલલ'@'૬⊏' આવવ' हूंशस.तर. हैवांस.त ता रवंड.चा शकूब. रवांड संवड.चेंब. में .रवांड संव. हवां में स

🕏 तत्र.रचेठ.व.क्शस.ब्रेस.धे वट.हेंट.वेट.वहेब.ब्रे.हेट.ट.वर्ड्स.ज.थश्म.नर. ર્જ્યા તર્જ ક્ષેત્રસાય. જયે. ત્રસાય. જયે. ત્રું કે. ત્રું કે. તર્જ કે. ત્રું કે. ત્રું કે. તું કે. તું કે. તું मद्रदाक्षा म्र्द्रान्त्रम्थाकुःवा इन्निरंद्रनुवाद्यंदर्ता नेसर्याकान्यस्तुः रवदः ह्या सर्मी देशार्या हा १३ जन्म वर्षेत्रात जार्यदा हुमा है १३ हेर Qqे2'454'5'34'45'244'X| 취4'52'À'취4'월'52'(1) 육 (축'44'54' चवै.तद्र. र्थ.२.अक्षेत्र.देश.४था ऍ्र.चेत्रत्र.तद्र.च्यांतर.हेथ.बेथा चर्क्ष.ट्र. न्वदःवश्चरः दश्यावश्चर्या । देः देदः देवः क्रेवः वन्ने यः प्यतः। वदन्यः यः वत्यावः देतेः तभुत-रु'नार्थ्यणां क्रेस-थर'नासुस-नार्थय'त'त5त'कसां नार्द्रद-विभेनस'य'ऽब्युप्तसुस-पहूर, १६: हेरे, केंस. पश्चम १६। अस. र ग्रीत, बीह, लग्ने, म. १४ १ मध्ये, मी, देगे, मी, सर स. याथाञ्चासम्। वदेकिरमाक्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः । श्वीकेर्यायायाः के श्वास्यायाः। देवसः च दे.चूर. थेश. दे.जश. हो। चेबेथे.ता दे.बचश. मुे.श्रद्या में श.श्रदी द्राची श्रदे.च थेता धेवा श ર્ફ્રેન્'કેવ'ની વધ્તત્ર, કેવાસ, કેજના મુક્તિ, કેવાનું, હુલ, વાલે દલ, વાલું, દ્વાસ કરા કેવા, દુ (वं क' क्रेन् 'क्रेन् 'हें 'हें 'खण' कें ' के ' रहा यो सेकस केंद्र हुई स' म' वहास ' ठर ' दहा चुवा मा प्येत ' 메 국·홍국·취점·조리·현·교·국회·동·국·중·중 조오르·리국·중·홍리·국·리점조점·주점·최·중교·교육· ह्याच्याच्येर ज्ञान्त्रा । दे द साम् रहायाक्याया हे ज्ञा स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप गु.रगुज. राष्ट्र.र.रे.रेवद.वर्ष.त. इत। वर्ष.क्ष.४८. वश्य.तर. हुत.त.४४४.१८८ ब्रैटलं चल्रत्र,ग्रेस.धु.विच.तर्,ज्य.चर्ल्य.च.ज.रचटा इ.च्.धेर.मु.संद,ध्रेर.च्ये.रच्ये. 

🔻 वर र्पेक र्'हे ब्यंक्स। देह क्साय ईससा है यर बाइक रू। हिराय यर बाहिया नवासाय। हिंद्, गुर्म श्रुच सर वाक्षेट, च रटा क. जुला ग्रेट, दे , श्रद, रे. वारूका छेला. तस्यानिहारम्यार्थेतात्त्रा। दिवसात्त्रीयहात्त्रीतिकसम्मान्त्रम्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रीति क्रूचमात्त्रीत्रा ज् क्षित्रवर्षेट्र चर्मे. चेस्ट्राच्यस्यायदे चर क्राच्यावस्य च्याच्यावस्य च्याच्या च हुर,ज. भकूर, १८. वर्षेर, थेला ल. उ.हेर. व. रेट. शेलल. न. रेट. । बोट. व्यट. वर्ट बी. शेंटल. म् .लुब. है। च गुन्नाय दर है च गुन् रक्षण वा दि गुन् अर्मेन में सावबंद यर मुख्या हेस बूटसामाम्बर्ममाराम्ब्रायायम् २ हेन्। हेर्नान्द्रमान्हेर्नायसास्त्राच्यासा 🗣 व्रस'य'ईव'र्'वर्रेव'वेस'वृर्सेव'व'य5व'यस। बेसस'ठ५'वसस'ठ५'वदेर'गुर 'ठेव। क्षेत्रसं रुद्र 'ब्रुसं रुट्'र्बेद 'शेट्'यर। महामी'वश 'मुस'र्द्रेव' व्युट्र'य। दस है 'सहस' में स. हेर. ह्वा. सूत्री इस.रंबा. वहु. १. व. वहुंस. वसा रंगु ल. रहूं क. ल. म. वहुंस तहु. मेर्रेर. भंद्र. उर्बेथ. थेंशन क्यू. ब्रेट. ग्रीस. श्रमस. उथ. रूप. ग्रीस. श्रह्यी इस.से.लडेब.न.इ.८८.स.बीच.बाह्रजा सत्त्राचीस.त्येल.टे.बाह्नबादस.येट.। इ.४. ण: द्वेरापर अहर दिवस्या क्रिंपहर्ष अनेवस सुवस्थ करा रस हैस <u>मै</u>प वर्षर वाद्रीम वाद्री रवा मृत्या मायदे महेना मृत्यु रावदे हुर वहन वर्षा महिनामा स्याप्रिया थ्री। हेर्य अर. थ.ज.चेसा न. व चेतासा स. वेह्रावा वा द्या हुवारा परवा वा नहीं हो। इ.च्य.घट्यं.क्रेट.च्.क्.चंत्रिंग.क्री.स.चर्षे त्य.लं तम.ग्री.इय.चर्माःच्या वारम.अपस. रदः⊈सःसः-वृतायदेःदवः-वृद्धरःगुसःग्वदसःयरः-वृद्। ।दवदःवश्रुरःश्वःसःस्यः यवेश ४८.व्राप्त.व्रेटस.च्रेट.व्राप्तस.वेश.तश स.तेस.वेर.वस.वर्डव.१४.८ी हेर. हि यवेक दु द्वार यगुर १२ गुरा व देवे हेव गुरामक द्वाग्राम हेम समाहर वस्

्र का.स. इ.स. २५ ह्या व्यक्त सामा श्री स्तु त्रे द्र स्था व्यक्त सामा श्री स्तु त्रे हुए ह्या का त्रा का द्र स्तु त्र हुए ह्या का त्रा के द्र स्तु त्र का क्षेत्र स्तु त्र क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का त्र हुन ह्या का त्र क्षेत्र का त्र हुन ह्या का त्र क्षेत्र का त्र हुन ह्या का त्र क्षेत्र का त्र क्षेत्र का त्र का त्र हुन ह्या का त्र क्षेत्र का त्र का त्र का त्र का त्र का त्र का त्र क्षेत्र का व्यक्त का त्र का व्यक्त का व्यक्त का त्र का त

~∞ी रेतरार्ध्यर.य्र.र्ह्भ.तर्र. द्रभ.त.क्रें.भये. प्रतिहरस्याः हथायुः या 😤 દ્વાલા ફ્રે. ક્રે. આવર રહ્યું. તા લેવા. તર્જીવા. તર્જીવા. ત્રું તા નિષ્દ. તું. દુધ. ગુલ માર્ચ રહ્યા. તા કેલ केर भे नेस हेर '२कर'या । चु'कारे 'नेयस'थ'धुन '२ र्'थ'दस व वर्नेक'यरे 'रैक'य' २ रैर ' र्गुवाव्यर,रीर्वदावसर,वार्दा वर्रभूत्री,विश्चेशवस्यस,मुस्रस्ट,क्रिये सर जुस नेटा ग्रमसमार द्या हेस सुप्तश्रम के पर हैं राम प्रेट पर है राम प्रेट रधेत्रस'य'ह्र⊏'बर्'पहर्'य'हॅ्वस'यदे'देश'य'पक्षे पर'२दॅ्रपदे'वाट'बव्'वीस'र्घ' रद्याया स्वीमान इ.रेस.सी केथे पट प्राज्य र मुजा सूर्य विश्व मुखा र र देवी जो र दे हो है है मु 43.5×1.1.14.1.54.2.4x.4x xc.4.3x.14. क्रेंद्र'यदुद्र'बसस'उद्'रदःवी'खुस'य'यह्य पुरु'ष्पदःक्षेदे क्रेंद्रस'रदःवी'वुद्यस'हरःदह्य र ८. १८ . तेचा चोश्रेश तर , यर्जेश ताय , ब्रि. मूर , स्था पास्त्रेश श्रेश वा अस्य , चीश , रंचा थे , वास्त्रा, धेर , चर्नाची मुर्'वा चर्रान्य दे हिट दे दे व हेन च हेन दे हेन व हें व हे वा है सार है सार हिव च न है सा क्रैट वी कट र र कर है। यद र श्रीवा २ विर ख़िक या है र र वंबा क्रया श्रीय क्रेट र र ट वी नेया या वेन'वे'दगर'दसर'खुदस'दगर'ढंस'न्डेन' हु'वसपस'य। |दे'व'सेसस'न्हृद्र'देस' मुक्ष-द्वर-प्यर-वि-श्वर-प्यस्या ये.ची ।य्थन-प्रश्न-प्रश्नन-त्रम-त्र-त्त्र-प्रश्न-रहें. विटःकुःबहिबारुःबहसायाप्ता चरेःबस्याओःहिस्से २३वंक्चेत् देशायक्षेत्रापान्सः रवट. मृ. वीवय. त.लाट. मृ. हो ह्यू. र जू. इ. श. हर . जिस . ता र हु स. विवेद . क्र. श्री वी. द्यस-ते.बोर्थ-भूगे,थर.रो जि.त.त.बोर्थ-तद,ह्यां,ज,रधर, प्र.क्षेप-रे.

वर्षेत्रस्राजा भुगं,पार्श्वभवाजा,जुरं,पार्डद्रा श्रदः,त्ररं,त्रुच ता,रदः,पार्डपं साम, प्र्यासाजा,पार्के,

👺 वैदः। वैताःवे वा धीर पाहर रे पावत यः क्रेसस वर्देर धी पाइपा रे पीसस पस विषाखे दे 'अस्त्रयामा वास्त्रया वेदा। वाह्यवसायादा सर्वेदा द्वेदे होदा दे दे हे दे हो दे । ल, तंधर, ता. १८. वट, ब्र्य. ता. ८८.। ह्या. जु. ८. १९८. १८८. वड ४०. जा. हेर. ४५८. हुया. जु. ८. हर वसागुद्राम्बर्भा होट २ यर रायर वर्षे असाद साधवसायर वाद्याना है हिट दे २ वर्षे ४ व्हें पा श्रु∑ा। दुइ.इस.ज.६.तर.श्रु.की हूब.ठढ्.घर.तेर.तेप्.तम्,राण्याता रद्श.या.व.ता. क्ष चा ना हैस मी क्षा चार में क्षा ना चे स्था ना है कि सा ना में सा ना है स बुँग्यासु थेरागुद्रा सुदाबर बेरायारता सु सार्वे से केरावेर वेता थे था थेरा माहर'र। मानुद'रु'सेसस' २ र्खेर 'से मानुमा र'मीसस' सस' हेम 'ये 'र्द्धमस' समास्य ८८। वेवा.ज.र.क्रेट.विद. इवा.ज.ज.चर्च तत्त्व. वेवा.ज.र.क्र.चरा.योट.वास्त्र.विट. वयर पर पर्जे स्थापा स्थमानर प्रवितान है हैट है वह मार्केन हुँ हैं। दिहे हैं संय हर, हैं, है, रूथ, ठर्जे, कर, कर, चंसूराया रह्या सीह, जा है, चैस, सू. दशा ची. साह. माब्रिटः। द्विटः बदः ब्रेक् सः रहः। द्वे क्वा सं स्वयुक्त स्वर्षः विकाले स्वर्धः स्वर् स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः दा मन्द्र-दु:सेसस-दर्द्द-'श्रे'मृह्मा दे'य'म्सस-सस-ध्रम्'येदे'-दश्चेस-स-मस्य ١٤٠١ ﴿ عَاد، بِهِ \* تَعَارُ فُود، كَ. بُود ، حَرَة ، فَإِينَا ﴿ عَادِم، طَوْعَ بَدَا عَدَا فِي تَدَا ह्येच.जु.र.हैट.वियु.ह्येच.जु.ज.वर्षेश.तश.ह्ये.जु.र.र्र्य.चश.ग्रेट.वंशव.ह्येट.ो टवर. चर.च भूषत्र.ज.राथेश.तर.चववी.न दृ.हेट.ट. ८ हुपे.राष्ट्रवी.श्रेट्री टंट्र. हुर. ला हैर.श्रे. हो। हेंत्र २ वें 'हर 'हर 'मी किस'य' ५ वें सं' मंदि 'य' हे ते ' कें ' मर ' ह 'मदे 'हे व' दे प्रेय के

😤 रसर प्र. में स्थान 🖈 में से स्थान र जीर महिला । हिला से के प्राप्त र 🕺 🤾 🛣 क्रुये प्रश्ना हो हो हो हो हो हो है । स्थान क्रिया हो हो हो है । स्थान है । स र्यायसाम् साधिमायो रे प्रोम्सामामास्यावेदा र् मादार्श्वेदायदे हेदा दुः हेदा दे रहेता हेर्रा दे.ज.चक्ष्यं.त.वेट.वट.व्य.त.टटा व्यं.ज.ट.क्रेट.फेट्र.व्यं.ज.ज.व्यंक्स.जा वर्गः च. र. इर. चस. मेंद्र. वसव. खेट. ठचर. चर. सुराश. थस. श्रुश. तर. चर्मवी. तश. धेट. इ. उड़ेर'अक्ट्रगं,श्रुं र्।। दिनु,इस.ज.जेस.ज.श्रुं.झे। पृथ.उर्ग्ने,कर.केर.चर्गुशका.ल। रेह्क. वर्त्रेश्रसाया नहाययहाश्रादेनायरायेरानात्रहा। इटावराव्रेक्रयादहा। देनावुः के बुवायाज्ञान्त्रों. त्वेद्रमा तीर का होता जा का जूरी तीर ही। वीष्य दे अध्यक्ष र ह्र्स ही. संबेची इ.व.व्यास्ताना हाजुइ रश्चाना नामका हुए। इचा ने बाह का हवा नह क्रेट-दुःहिट-टे-प्टेंब-अर्डेन क्रेर्जा। दे था यह द्वाया द्वट वर्ग स्टा क्षेत्र के दे ब्रैटानदै : वेन : के का तह्य : यस : वेन : के र : हर : तस : गुट : नस्थ : वेट : ५ तर : तर्रा क्रिस : वसा अनुसानर प्रमान सम्हिट दे प्रहें व अर्थेन हो दे है संस्थाना त दे नाम प्रमान प्पेर'वारश्चेत्रसः बेट'वर्जेस')। हेर'वर्जे!हर'इर'वर्जेससावा र्ट्स'विहावाक्रेट'विदे क्षेत्र'वे 'दगर 'द्रार 'ते 'हेट 'द् 'दे यस खु 'यदे 'हेत् 'वे 'द्रार हु 'यहित'य हिंसस 'वा विद ' ट.रच्ये तपुर तप्र स.स.लर.ता बिट.इ.। बिट.बर.बुथ.स.रट.वेथ.स्टस्यता मे.स्यास है. वर्द्र-त्याया वर्षा नार्व नाष्ट्र मार्थ मार्थ नार्थ मार्थ होता वर्द्द मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ होता र्बाद्यायायाया के मानद्र त्युवादमा । इव स्वाद्याया मुद्दा द्वा वा हेव वा वा प्रकेश, मेद्र, सर्वेद्र, स

🖶 다 회·경·다·오리·중도·코도·출·다·기도·노도·앤이·도·오진도·★ 🛭 리스티 중도·코드·다투학다. इच.त.स्ट.। हुबा.खं.र.र्बा.बु.हुबा.खं.ररूर.श्चे.ला.हुशा रंजद.र्वा.बु.हुबा.खं.रयर. र्भर ल. हुमा दिवद व.च.त. हुम. ब.चवद मार्थर का हुम लका च.हर ला वंस. <u> ह्रें इ.स.स.स.भ्रेभ,तर,दर्णनो,तस,च्रुं,तोर्थस,भक्र्यो,श्रें,्।। ।शबर,भ्रेभ,तीर्णनो,लस,र्रंइ,तपुर,</u> इ.सर.१४म.मुस.व.८८८। हव.ज.४शभ.४श.ग्रेम.वीच.तर.पत्रे.पुटा ४८.१८. के.र.च.रटा हे.द.क्स.३घस.मेट.३ट.पड्ड.२.४८.पड्ड.१५.१४.त४.पक्ष.त.रटा.ह्.। दे अर क्षेत्र के दे इनका सम्बद्ध हो। यर पुरायों सका स्ट्रीया। सक्षर क्षेत्र साव क्षेत्र साव क्षेत्र साव क्षेत्र यक्षाप्ता यदे प्रस्वाक्षम् सर्वेदायी हैदादे व हें के हिस क्षा हैदादे व हें के की દેયાં અર્થદ'વામાં ગ્રે'ગો'ને માં શ્રેુ સાવસા અંદરા નુંચા ફેદ્ર 'વગુદ'વાર 'ગ્રુંર' ≭ે' હે માં વૃક્ષદથા र्स्याः सःपॅक् 'र्द्र'परसः य देशयदम् कुक् कुक् अस्य प्रदेश य देश ३ मानक 'स्पर' व दे हैदः मुद्राचर्ष्रभाना दे स्थान हे स्तर है त्य हे दे त्य दे देशाय देश। श्वास त्यान हर्षाय विद्याय स्तर प्राप्त हर्षाय इ.स.हर. वर्षेशस.ना १.त.त.शरे.तर.हेड.स्.थस.श्रेट.चु.वड.व्.वु.वड्.व्.वीस.वैर.वह्य. ના દાવતા જેટ. તુંતા ચે. ગુ. ગુ. ૧ માના માટા કરાયો. જુટ. તુંદા ના દૂધા રજ દાંગ તું ના તું જુટ. ગુ हैट.कि.क्स.टब्र्येनस.धे। कैट.तट.यंस.कै.चंद्र.स.चंत.त्ये.म्. प्रस.हेर.श.चंदर.तर। हेत. दे.चंब्रेज.चर.चसमा वट.२.च्ये.च.इ.क्.व्ह.रट.च्य्येबेल.धस.क्र.क्.च्य.चर.२.क्रेचा वाद्यसान्तरे हैं। हैदावी दूदा दु बेश द्या शे वादि वर वस्ता दे हैं से प्राप्त साम है है से विद्या से वाहर है दि इमस्यवित्रातर क्षेत्रचार चर केंव् ? तम्बार मान हिरायर ? तह वाता रहा वाय साम है. 44.g.tr.our.ye. 35.g.g.g.g.g.ge.g.ege.me.g.ar.egr.x. ★10,0 \$4.4 1.41c. 東,444.の. 見,42.3.当 要のようと,多と,多と,よれま,更に,るよ。

🕏 ८व्.वट.प्रवी.वथता.तट.च्येष्ट्रप्रश्चात्रका.व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या. तम्'य'र्टा इ'त्य'स्रर'र्य'र्ट'। क्षे'त्य'र्यर'र्य'र्ट'। वस्यःवत्यत्यक्ष'क्ष्टः 13'२3ट'प'र्ट' २इव'ग'र्ट'रे'३र'र्'व्यक्ष'पर'रेट'र्'वर्बेक्स'यम् कट'र् चड्डिया-पान्ता। वाक्ष्यापान्याक्षेत्रपार विद्युष्टा देवे क्ष्ये प्रश्चे पान्ता विद्युष्टा प्रभावता विद्युष्टा विद्युष्टा प्रभावता विद्युष्टा प्रभावता विद्युष्टा विद्युष्टा प्रभावता विद्युष्टा प्रभावता विद्युष्टा विद् हुंबाता बुंबाता रहा। ब्राह्म क्षेत्राच वृथात वृथात वृथात हा कि इ.स. इ.स. इ.स. इ.स. हुंबा कि स्थाप के हा कि इ.स चक्रेसस. थस. स्रोश. तर. तथवा. तस. ध. ध्वा. तपु. धेट. ट. ८ हूय. पष्ट्वा. श्री. तर. ७ वीर. र्रा। พงพ.<del>นฝ</del>ป.สพ.ลัะ.บธ.ขัง.สะ.ธ.พ.ะ.ร.พขัะพ.ก.งใ. เร.ลีก.ชอัะ. म्रोत्रामाः व्याप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः स्वाप्तान्याः भद्रशत्तर चेत्रा ता क्षेत्रत दिया । भक्रमी ची र दूस वी चा ग्री दा तर एक हैर हो। सः चंद्र 'केर' चरे र चर्चा 'चैद्र 'चेद्र च चर्च 'चेद्र 'चेद्र च चर्चा 'चैद्र 'चेद्र च चर्च 'चेद्र च चर्चा चेद्र दे.षका.ठट्टा.इका.च.च}का.च.च्यूकका.चट्टा.इज. हो। क्र्य. ठच्चे.घ.क.के.च.्यू.क.का.जा अस.ग्रे.जिंत,उर्दर,८८.र्रथ,तस.रै.जैब.बा८,४स.ग्रे.त.थस। प्रैट,र्जट,उट्टब, तथस. ₹□સ'ૄ¥,ફેઽ,ઙ્વો,તું,<sup>©</sup>દ,ಓ,શૈં×.ઘજાં લૈશ,શબલ,૧૨૮,ડ્ટો,ગ્રૈશ,તોજાત,ઘ૪,.<sup>Ω</sup>ેલ. 다. 5. 처음 제 월 . 덫 당 . 처艮 . 네ㄷ . 우저. 쾰 . 岑ㄷ. 근 , 통 . 듯 . 웹 . 더 시 리 ㄷ . ㄷ ૮ . 홍 . 좆 네 서. 羹 . 토 . 너 ㅜ . 토미지 혈·회지 경고·토외지 | 크로·폴트! | 흥·ਧ·존속·친지·교형두·대경·속도·등. क्रमावन्द्रम्पाराष्ट्राक्षेद्रादुःबुरान्धुस्राद्राः। विनाःकुःबुराःवनामवे क्राद्राः ईाहेः यो.बेग.ख.चेद.२.ले.च.ल.लुट.बोध.र.ही। क्ट.श.बेच.थ.४श.ग्रेश.च≥ट.ल∣ ।लट.

🛊 इर. पत्रेथ. १८ . वि. त्रेर. ज. प्रमुख. श्रु। वि. ज. ५ . ४४ स. वि. ज्रुट स. व. हवी. ज्रु. जस. जूर. डेर'र्न्रर'र्यर'र्न्, के. ठर्त्तुस्तनस्त ।श्ची. वार्ष्य्यत्त्रम्, नद्वास्तर्भात्रम्, वीरा **देश**-ग्रेस-अंश-बन्नस-ब्र-(ट्र-इन-१-५मर-१न्य-१-ग्रेस-बह-विश्वस-बह-वि-१-१-१ स्थस-थ्रा. हेव.तर.वेर.वर.वर्षा. पुटा। प्रदावा श्रेर.कट.कट.वर्षेषरात्राक्षणता श्रेष्ठा विकट. 교자'오랫자'초!! 다중국'라는'회사사'의사'교육'교'(지도) 최'중국'의'교육'라는'로'오른국' कुरुक्षे कर् नार्दा अवस्य नर्द्यान्य स्टा श्रह्मान स्टा वसःचर २ गुरु रें। देवसः ग्वन १ वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे १ वर् 용·크Հ/링·꽃비서,숙,写| 꽃서,스크드,숙,통,스는,디오서,디,험비,由,스럽서,터,네싱서,녴, कदः रु. पर्ने अ'बेदः। कुदः गी क्या २ कुँर रुदा। स्रेसस गणिदस कुस मुी कदः कुसर ह्य त. इ.स. चे प्रमानमा वाष्ट्रवासा में सामान होता है. वा सामान है. वा सामान है. वा सामान है. वा सामान है. वा स **८३४.मु.च.२८.।** क्षेत्रे,शुबी,बी,शरूथ,तर.चेश,त.उक्रर,चर,ठबेर,र्⊀॥ पहरु '4' ५८' व 'प' महेस मीस दूर ५ '६ क्रियास दस । सुस है । मध्येर विदा सुध्ये 용도·5'う도·2'·오존주'을 ·다·도다 왕조·조'다조' 최조주'내고 ·현점·대'를 점·편 ·나고 ·5'다즘 화· ह्या द्वाचह्यात्राच्या इदान्याच्येत्रात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्या 書き者に, Bに, Bに, Bに, と B、 B、 C. とに, まる、からとれて、日か、こ、 Bが、り、ロエ・ど、ロッグの、だり र्'हेद्र'दे'वहें बुं'वर्द्र' केवें अर्दे प्यर नेसंय बुस्य परे वर र्'द्रवर्धे अर्थे दे वा चहुरु चा नदः र हे हे र से नदः। क्रिन् सर्वस्था महेस ही चर न र ने र मा दहन न र नियम क्य। रेना नुस से नायेट किट रेना नुरे हेट र हे हे दे रहे ने मे पर हो। सुस ने स्वरं

😝 धर ने साम हे साम रेपार पुरा केंद्रा हो। दे व्यापहर पार हा है हा मी तह पुर ही मस दस्य હું 'હૃદ' વી 'ર્કે ધ' તું ' કમ્મ'ન' ખેદ' ભ'છે દુ 'દાસ' શે 'વ ખેદ' ફિદ' [ કેંસ ' તું ' ફૈસ ' તું ' ફેદ' દુ ' ફેદ' દે ' व.इंत.श्रं.च.८८। ल.ऱ्व.के.अथल.चेल.च.इ.ल्ड्.वर.चेल.च.श्रंत.के.वर.चेल.च. म् देवसार्वेत्वाक्ष्याम् विद्यात्रेत्रात्रे विष्वेत्रात्रेत्रात्रात्रसायात्रम्यात्रात्रात्रस्या वो रे बेवा वे 'इससावा देस'या चहेत 'सेसस'वहुट'हिट' ऍर'हें 'च'र्टा हिट'हि' हुर 'हे. वर्बेश्रसायार्वेश्रसायदे देश्रप्रकृराकुराविष्यायदान्य प्रदेशम्बर्धाय राज्यसाय राज्यसाय व्याची बश्चमात्वा होगा वा प्याप्त पान प्रभाग पाने विषय प्रभाग महिला हिला हिला हो । पान लाग हो । [म.बैंद.के.तम्थान.स्थान इ.क्त. उ.सेंद्र. की ली सीप्त हुत सूच एक साहा है। क्षा सीप्त सह का सीप्त सीप्त सीप्त सीप ૄૄૼૺૼૢ૾૽ૢૢૺૺ૾૱ૣ૽ૼઽ૾<sup>ૢ</sup>ૡૻ૽૱૽૾ૢ૾ૺ૾ઌ૽૽૾ૺઌ૽ૻૻ૾ઽૄઽ૾૱ઌ૿૱૽ઌ૿૽૽૽ૺ૾ૹૹઌઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺ૽ઌ૽ૣ૽ૡ૽૱ઌ૱૱ त.चबुब.श्रथम.चबिट.बुट.जूर.श्रृ.च.रेट.। १८८.६.बुर.बु.चर्श्यत.बुरम.त.दुरम.तपुर व्रेर.क्रेस.चक्रेथ.वर्श्स.वशस.२८.चेस.न.८८.। क्रुचे.च्री.शक्र्चे.च्रीच.सर.वर्बेर.र्⊀॥ दे'त्रस'क्वे'च'भूव'मदे'व्दिर'कॅदे'क्वे'चदे'औरदा| ई'व्दन्व'ग्री'धे'वे'क्सस'ध'धेव्'वे' वर्गर्'याथार्श्वमायवेदार्थमयाह्वमादेवा। द्राह्मीयार्मा ह्वमानाह्वमाया व्यथतान द्रार्का र केर होता के द्रारा केर महिला कर होता है सार केर केर केर कर कर है है र पर है है तर्रहर्षेत्रर्भागर्।। विकृत्यार ५१ हेर् है वर्षे सम्बद्धा वर्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रा वर्षे य.इ.सं.बंद.भ्रष्ट्रदस.चुंदा. बंद्रस.जेंबु.ल.इ.इ.स्.बंद.वंस.वंस.वेंद.वेंदा.वंदेतश.ला सतास.

ता.श्रम.वेशवो.वर्ण्याता.वा.श्रदाश्यमा.ह्याता.वसमा। त्यदाहित.वे.वहा.क्रा.हो.शहाहेदा र् व वद र्रोवि व व्रिया होर् र है स्वदे र्र र्र प्राप्त स्वर्भ मा विषय विषय स्वर्भ मा विषय है । विहेस विहेस व चार्षु.ता.चे.च.दु.क्र.चे.च.दु.क्रेट.री.बर.श.के.चे.दु.हुच.जु.क.चलश.तर.चे.ही दर्वेश.सी. ह्य, त्री चर र्याट त्री हैं अर वित्रहम्म विद्विद्यर रश्चेत्राय वा है द्वा प्रमा वा मन्द्रभ्याप्टायहा दे छर हृष्य कुं चरे के के बिना वे प्राप्त स्थाप कृष्यप्रदेश। २६ मायान्यम् अयवे 🛣 मायाप्यायेन्यश्चे चु। ईवारे प्रूरायुक् इ.स.२.च भूषतात्रा हु.ब.हुचा जु.२८.चश्याता शह्य चालका २२.घहू र चालका चर. શ્રી માં ત્રાહ્યું જાલ ગાલ પ્રાપ્ત કુલતો જો ત્રાધી કુલતો છો. કુલ પ્રાપ્ત કુલ માં મેટી જા. મું. ફુલને. ष्प्रथाच द्वार स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स गुटःश्चे 'दश्चेष्य' भदे 'टट' व्य' अत्रय' मर्म्या भव्या श्चे 'हॅप' भदे 'प्ये 'नेस' क्चे 'सर '० गुर 'र्रे ॥ इ.क्रेर.बयस.मुे.क.र्टा.वैज.वर.जम्मुभस.तस|्मध्ट.चटु.लग्न.मु.ज्ञ.चेन.मुं वर.ठ की हा। सार्च्य श्रद्भात्र में . कूर्यां मार्च . इ. इ. इ. मार्च में मार्च में कर क्षेत्र में है है है है स्थान में के मार्च में 😝 ८.४४.०४५.४४.म.चसेश.न.७११.न.५१ । विश्वेर.म.५.४४.म.वस्थान. यस। व्याप्तानाम्युकाचा वर्षाचाद्र चरा करा विकास मार्थे । वर्षा समित वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा व च.चंत्रः मु.इ.च.त.चेश्व.च्या.चेश्व.च्या.च्या ा८ इट.च.चंत्रः मुत्रः मुत्रः च्या.चेश.चेश.चेश.चेश.चंत्रः कृत,बहूरं,तर,बिट्रां डिंटर,४६,**३८,३,२,**या,तेब,बधुल,तर,वर्त्रस,तदु,शरेथ,टे,बर्बा,

क्र मुश्रास्त्र श. श्रेय. त. श्रुय. ते. श्रु. ते. श्रूय. हेर. रंट. ह्य. त. बेंद्रवा. रंश्रवां श्रा वी हि. श्रेट. 8मःमेस<sup>,</sup>र्राहेप्स्याःसॅरःपम्रेर्'क्स्यानस्यःपरःपश्चायः है 'पर्म'र्द्रःपुम्'म्'क्रःपश्चेरः ारे'व्य'रदःमी'म्यदःमव्य'शे'न्थेम्य'ने'हृदःधदे'ददःप्यसंहे'यसं्दे'हे' बर है के साथ ह्ये तर वर्षेटा किया है। के तर लिया है है है है है। कि है है है लिया है। १, कुटा भग्रेथ, तर त्या भी कुट हा वित्तवाचर त्यव भी १ के कुट र सूरी तीश भी की का रश्चेत्रसःह। ।इंदःसदेःददःवर्याक्षाव्यस्यर्भःरश्चरःत्। ।२८वःश्चार्यक्षशःसःक्षयः भक्ष्याता **क्रे.ज**श. इत्रे.रचे. श्रुम. सू.सी.बोड्.थंद. री.क्रे.ध्रां स्वश्चरतम. तम्रीता । त्येश. **શે.કે.તર.ત્વવ.મુંશકેદ.ત્ર્વા કેદ.તર.તત્વે.મું.કે.કેદ.! મિગ્રેય.તર.તેશ.ફેદ.ત્ર.** रत्रेयाचर र्क् . ब्रे. ब्रे. ब्रे. रे ब्रे. रे ब्रे. र त्यूर ता. हु। विश्वह क्रियंश मुकार प्राप्त र जे. वर्षा हर देश. हर्ष, दुवा, श्रुंर, तद, त्वा, चेश, शरूष, २, जे, केश, तद, कूश, मी, ८२, चेश, ८८, हर्ष, तश, ह्वा, शर, व्यथः कु.च डेच स.ज.च के.च.र हा। | ८.४ स.चे.र टेह स.ज. शूर्य स.त दु.चे.ज. १४४ .त.र हा। द्वैत्वर्ष्ट्रैत्यःदृष्टा |देवा्यःदृष्टः। |२ष्टुर्यःदृष्यःदृष्यःदृष्यःवःस्वत्यःयस्यःद्ववःवदेरः यदे या श्रे त्या | दि द्या गुदारदा यी दे देस श्रृदाय ये कुराय हमा दस्या यहीं स त.त.च स्रच.च्। ८.४स.रचट. त्.चेश्न.ब्रै. चर्त्रा भक्ष्या. हे.रचे ८.च.रटा। विश्व प्रस. |पश्चित्वदेशुर्द्रावसद्ववद्वविष्ठुःदववद्यद्वाद्वः। |वसस्ववेश्वर्द्रावीः न्यदःयी'यात्रसः सु'२५स'याक्षतं हवा हो सायदे 'यो नेस'हो स'यर 'यहूँस' नेद' हुं द 'हुदः च्ह्रम् मी क्रम् प्रमुद्धः हो। यथः हे हिट हो दह्रम् म्ययः हिट परे प्रदेश प्रस् ो.शत.वेशम.बुध. द्वाम.वेश दे.इ.वि.क्र.ब्रेट.विर.वहुत.ब्रट.ा विह्वसर्था

¥ ภูม.ผู้น.2,2ป.त.रน.। ฮูง.ถุง.ฟภ.สะ.อน. เชื้.ट्य.พ.รน.บ.รู้. न् 'ई'डेम' र्द्या पर्हेर्' प्रस' पर्हेम्' स्वा रेश्वर 'प्युर्' देट' रु'र्म्यस प्रस' क्षर हिमा ही स' त रु. म्र.चेश क्षे.क्षेटा । इस इच अयद देश तर् १४०,८ ब्रेट विषे १४१,१४८ तर विद्रा विष् तत्रात्रकृर्त्यदे सुना कृति । विद्या नुभुष्या कृति देवा निर्मा नुभुष्या कृति हैन प्राप्त स्तर वासुर्याः साम्यो स्वेदा हेसु 'द्वापदि 'स्वेत्वस' हेटा हे 'द्वेद्वा स्वेत्र 'या मासुरस' या दे 'या स्वेत्र 'या स ૈક્રવા વાલક 'વીક'ને ાવદેર 'કાસ' ફેર' શૈક્ષ ક્રેવા ગર વાલસસાર્યો કરે વાલ **'ર્દ્ર**ક' શૈક્ષો પો न्या ब्रुकाचा ब्रुटाचा दे १ दूर । तु १० वो स्था च दे १ देश । च विहेश च वे १ देश । ८ पुर.चावत् क्षर्चा केर् र्हा |कॅर प्तृ विजेदस सके रेस्स स विश्व स्था 🛱 ॥रे ક્ષાત્ર દેવે 'દેશ'વાવલે' વર્ને અ'વવે 'કુંશ' કૈ' વર્ક્ષુદ્ર' વધે 'દેશ' ઘ' વર્ને અ'ક્ષાં 'કુ અ' શુધા' શું 'કુ અમ • ૨૯'૨૯'વી'ગઢલ'શુ'ધેસ∣ ભુસ'ભ≃'ઁ૬'ત્રી'ર્ફ્ડવ'જી સ'ફ્ર'વુવ'વર્ભિક'ગ્રે'વસ'ક્રેદ' ાત્ર. કુર્યા કે. તા. જયે. જ∠. યું. જ £ જજા. શે. તાંજી જા. શું. યે⊏. ટી કૂજા. હવી દ. દેજાર. શેં. यदेहसामा मे कर दे सुर्यासाय र द्रीया दुर्जा से खिरा हे तो दिसासा क्षेत्र के प्राप्त 전 - 4x,2,52, 전 증文·영소·전 - 20,2,28x,页 - 2c,2, 8c,2,032 ल. हेट. ठ्वं, ची. केट. थट. २. टॅटम. थम. । टेरी म. मु. हवं, ज्ञात हमारा साहवं, ज्ञाप प्रमा चैत्र पुरावस्था पर 'गुर 'पाथ' प्रवेषास चैट' कृट मा श्वर 'प्रवेस्य सर 'प्रवेष । प्यत्र देट 'प् य्राथाना के. पड़ वाष्या सी ्रॅंट उपर पर पर प्रवीर पड़, क्रुवी, व्राक्त जाता शांधा रू वी. यहरे दे चित्रेद र मेव्यस य वसस रुद् ग्रीस महस्य स्वा वाष्यस दस हुव्यस दस्य वाह्रस स्तुः भ्रान्द्रान्द्रेस् हे मुद्दार् स्टायस दावहेदान्नेन्साय द्रमस मु है द्रादस प्रदा कृतः ग्रीः क्षेत्रसः ग्रीः कुदः ययसः यः नदसः युवाः वर्षितः दसः ददसः य। यदवाः वीः श्रीः

भ गर्बन्'É'यद'इ'रदे'त्'न'दस'६नस'द सार्ह'रत्'स'दस'हे'पर'ययस'नेट' च बुकाच। ह्रेमा खेर हुन रूर् मुक्षामायकायर वुकायस वरे व रहा। हेर् वहेकायर वसस &도.la.룗고.au.az.라.angan.au.ŋ.aj.az.라.atz.zどa.j.g.g. àc'ı व्याक्षरार्थार विषया वा वा वा मूर्या मूर्या चर् वा मूलायर कुरा य'न्द्र'। अर्देर्रायर'नेस'य'ञ्चावकर'यर'वश्चर'र्रे॥ |रॅं'र्डस'अर्देर्रायर'वहिष'व' ज.र्थव्यास.दे.प्रमुशस.नता ठहवे.हेथ.के.किस.वी. र्वतसत.१८.ज.व्यास.व्रूर.न. 도다 · 쇼트라'다쿵'도핑'도라'도다'올라'다학하'퉷'도刐와'오픈지'라다라'다지'오겠지'에 자친하' ता.येता.ठर्तुस.येता.टरीट.ता.ज.सूर्यास.न.इ. क्र्यास.टट.। व्यथ.जय.येशस.सी.ठप्रिजात. वा-दिश्वयानामान्द्रास्य श्रेद्राकेद्रानी स्वेद्राक्ष्ययाद्दाय्यक्षासाद्दा है 'द्रध्याद्राया इंदर्यताचर र वर्षर र्हा देखा है। यूरचर कुर र विवास वार्मिया सामा श्चे हॅम्'यरे हेट टे प्टेंब प्टा | महम हेंच हेंच की पाने प्टा प्रमुख पर प्राप्त की की हैं। অর:ই:মর:রম:ন:র৸:নর্ यक्षेर पारे देशपा वर्षेयस पारे अवर केट मी कट र है वरे र मेल वर्षर के हैट र हैं रथर अप्रे. पश्चिमन . ता. जन, रूर . उर्जुल . तथा. धनन . चश्चिम, प्रेड्र . पश्चर, वनन . क्या. द्वदः। इ.वशसः १८.४ द. मी.वीसः जायकी वीसः व्यदः लयः संभी व्ययः सेवासः bg.है.ज. हुला है, मु.चेतश.मी. पूर्वाता पूर्वात.शर्मा शर्मा.≌.कुला ≌.कुल. म्यात्राचा विश्वास्त्राच्या विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच्या विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच विश्वास्त्राच व. भ्रेश.तर. चर्चे. ज्ञा स.उवैद्याचर.उवैर.र्.। रि.जस.बंदायं.क्.बंद.हवे.व्रुवः वेस.रं.हे.र्.यं.वर्षंटस.

क्र वार्ड्, ब्रेस वहूर प्रमालिश रहा। असामु रामुवा वहूर खार हा वहसाय रहा। हेर्र यहर्'वसस'ठर्'व्यय'यर'र्धेवस'य। वसस'ठर्'गुट'रट'यी'सेसस'ती'तस'यर' 조료하다, 환,여전,참,습支,초점,같,대성점, 약점, 약점, 약점, 조료, 소료, 전, 전문비, 다소, 급支비 숙. केर.विष.टे.क्ज.८व्रूर.टे.विषातसारहत्ये.ध्ये.वि.क्ष.तविट.ज.वक्ष्येसारराटव्रू.वद्रु. <u>१</u>च.त.८६। इस.ग्रेथ.थस.पश्चर.तठ. ध्रेट.त.ठहच.तर.ठबेर.र्रा धसश. ्षेत्रकारी:लुदा:वरे:देश:व:श्व:वर्षे। ∣दे:श्वर:वर्श्वेद:वरे:देश:व:दटा। हॅग्स:वरे:देश: यादेशायाक्षायाहै। देशायात्रिक्षात्रहत्त्रहत्त्र्वात्र्राव्यादेशवायश्चिताहे देशायात्र्राहेताहे र्ताता, सूर्याता, ततु, देवी ता क्षेत्रता, देवातार, प्रवृष्ट, तातु, क्ष्री हि. श्रेर, तन्तर, तातु, हूरि, ता वश्या हुर्यस्य वहेवा हेत् वसंवर्षयाये के नेस हुस क्या सर्ट वस वस्तर्भ कर पर्वे रहे। इट.प्र.श. ह्यं ब्र.तर .रंतक, ई.ड. ८४६. प्रम. ७ वें म. ११. मूं । ४४.त. हैं दु. तम् हुनार्यायासवाया । हु.पश्चेर शिससासह्य ग्रीट श्रेटाय रटा। । यसवायदे हुनावा र्श्वे.चस.चर्नेत.चद्र.ह्रम्। चिर्या.तृत.चर्जनस.चद्र.ब्र्टस.च.चत्रम्.चर.तर.त्रोधूजाः रवा.चस. चरम.रट. श्रुप्रश.२५.प्र.जी.वा. | विश.क्षेत.८ दु.ज.ही.स..थे.र. धुट. प्रेत्र. प्रतः । १५०. は、品とれ、女が、丈と、山多か、の夏大、る大、「田」 13.2、山、くれの、多く、2、の君大、古大、女川 मैल.वै.पह. मेच. इ.शिर. बेश.वे.वश.रेब्टश.चेट.॥ दे.बल.वे.र.शुश.मुश.कद. डर-र्न्तर-५१वरेराने व्याप्तरायान्यस्याप्तरेर्म्तर्जा रवेर्वराख्यायान्यस्य त.रत्रमंत्र.त.चेत्र.ते.तत्री व.ष्ट्र.हेत.तु.क्री टिंटर.त्र.य.द्र.क्षत्र.वे.तं.क.ल.ट्रतज् स<sup>्</sup>बुदे केंस यु केंद्र पॅट हुट पर्ये । वि यो यो यो दे यो दस दे प्राप्त के प्राप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त 형제크'대文!! 美工'겠다'귀음다'레'내고'PE''-5'대고'-5'대취실'대文!! 항, 옛 ! 팀이, 例, her el वे3.वेब.त.ह्.वंश.स्.॥ स्व.सम्.लस्॥ वशु: नेस: दवेदे॥

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